REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,858.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1874.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
| Monthly | 5 | Monthly | 6 |

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. 65 |
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These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 |
| Second do. | ,, 2 8 |
| Third do. | ,, 2 8 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | ,, 0 2½ As. |

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
| Second do | 4½ ,, ,, |
| Third and succeeding | 2½ ,, ,, |

In the Native Languages, double the al ove.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,700 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. AYRES, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

| | April 1874. | | April 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 18 | Leaves Tuticorin | 26 |
| ,, Butnagherry | 19 | ,, Colombo | 27 |
| ,, Vingoria | 19 | ,, Galle | 28 |
| ,, Goa | 20 | ,, Negapatam | May 1 |
| ,, Carwar | 20 | ,, Pondicherry | 2 |
| ,, Mangalore | 21 | ,, Madras | 4 |
| ,, Cannanore | 22 | ,, Coconada | 6 |
| ,, Tellicherry | 22 | ,, Visagapatam | 7 |
| ,, Calicut | 23 | ,, Bimlipatam | 7 |
| ,, Beypore | 23 | ,, Gopaulpore | 8 |
| ,, Cochin | 24 | ,, False Point | 8 |
| ,, Alleppy | 24 | Arrives at CALCUTTA | 11 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

| | April 1874. | | May 1874. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 24 | Leave BUSREH | 13 |
| ,, Kurrachee | 28 | ,, Mahomerah | 13 |
| ,, Guadur | 29 | ,, Fao | 13 |
| ,, Muscat | May 1 | ,, Koweit | 15 |
| ,, Bunder Abbas | 3 | ,, Bushire | 15 |
| ,, Linga | 5 | ,, Linga | 18 |
| ,, Bahrein | 7 | ,, Bunder Abbas | 19 |
| ,, Bushire | 7 | ,, Muscat | 21 |
| ,, Fao | 9 | ,, Guadur | 23 |
| ,, Mahomerah | 9 | ,, Kurrachee | 26 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 10 | Arrive BOMBAY | 29 |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. HUTCHISON, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. MELVILLE, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO SAIL ON OR ABOUT 25TH APRIL).

THE s.s. BELLONA, 1,900 Tons, 300 H.P., W. RHODES, Commander, has superior accommodation (amidship) for First Class Passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 450.

For Passage only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th April.

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,686 Tons, JOSEPH BROWN, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First-Land Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 500 |
| Second Class | ,, 300 |

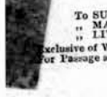
Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
Or
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.



THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,260 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta, built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers, She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., carries a Surgeon and Stewarders. Each Cabin has a large Port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

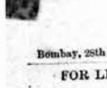
| | |
|---|---|
| To SUEZ | Rs. 300 |
| ,, MALTA | ,, 400 |
| ,, LIVERPOOL | ,, 500 |

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,
Or
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 300 H.P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 300 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each Vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquors, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Aden | £22 | ..... | £15 | Including Wines | ..... £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | ..... | 22 | | ..... 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | ..... | 24 | | ..... 9 | |
| Alexandria | 39 | ..... | 25 | | ..... 9-10 | |
| Messina | 50 | ..... | 34 | | ..... 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | ..... | 34 | | ..... 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | ..... | 34 | | ..... 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | ..... | 34 | | ..... 14 | |
| Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa) | 52 | ..... | 35 | | ..... 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

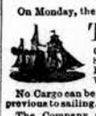
C. GEONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

## SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 13th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain W. WOOLCOTT, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence, by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. BARLOW, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo to Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PEKIN | 3,777 TONS | 600 H.P., 13th April 1874. |
| MIRZAPORE | 3,763 ,, | 600 H.P., 27th do. |
| INDUS | 3,473 ,, | 500 H.P., 11th May. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Class | Rs. 660 |
| Second Class | Rs. 360 |

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Passenger Steamer CERES, 3,508 Tons, 400 H.P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th May next. The Steamer has very good accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

| | 1st Class. | | 2nd Class. | | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £35 0 | ..... | £25 0 | ..... | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £33 6 | ..... | £23 0 | ..... | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | ..... | £22 0 | ..... | £13-7 |

Children under 3 years of age, FREE; above 3 and under 10 years, HALF FARE.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 10th April 1874.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

| | 1st Class. | | | 2nd Class. | | | 3rd Class. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. | Rs. | a. | p. |
| Oorun | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hog Island | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Oolwa | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Rewas | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Dhurmutur | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Thull | 2 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Alibaugh | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Rewdunda | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurmutur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurmutur at 1 P.M.

The Thull, Alibaugh, and Rewdunda Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 2 P.M., and returning leaves Rewdunda at 5 A.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, NO. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room, No. 12, Apollo Stree, Fort.

Gold gilted flower vases under glass dome, cut glassware, such as liquor, wine, claret and champagne glasses, finger cups, decanters, claret jugs, glass candlesticks, glass cups and saucers, handwater dishes with covers, plated on white copper, children Chinese silk umbrellas, carriage lamps, harness, broom-gi seen silver watches, looking-glass, large size pictures, 1 case of socks and stockings of different size, few dozen eau-de-cologne, in large and small bottles, few dozen toilet soaps, cotton knight trousers, knight trousers, quantity of English boots and shoes, 2 cases of assorted coloured alpaca cambr ihs 8 ribs and 24 inches

To close on account.

4 cases of fresh overland salted hams in canvas.
100 reams of cartridge papers.
1 case containing white, green, red, yellow and blue rich glass buttons.
1 case of cutlery lately arrived per last Steamer containing well-polished large and small pocket knives.
1 case Berlin wool.
25 dozen Brandy by Blanchy, Fezars and Co.
18 ,, Whiskey.
15 ,, Sherry, No. 1, 2, and 3.
A few dozen Champegne.
Furniture, consisting of blackwood carved large and small round tables, carved and mahogany coloured pier tables, teapoys, full-carved lady's writing table, blackwood carved teapoys, bamboo sofas, wardrobes, writing table, conversation, reclining, and sofa couches, cots, camp cots, cradles, meat safes, &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirting, madapollams, jaconets, prints, scarfs, dhoties, &c., &c.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, a full-toned Rosewood Piano, carriages, horses, sets of double and single harnesses, choice and rare plants, &c. at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Kessowjee Nayeek.

On WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of H. J. Thompson Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Palasquinrhope Office Shigram, by Lawrence and Co., Grey Horse, Harness, &c. at Victoria Lodge, Victoria Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of T. H. Bartley, Esq., leaving Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms

5 cases T. Red Scarfs
5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs
1 Case Gentlemen's, Ladies, and children's boots and shoes of various descriptions,
One very handsome China-made Lady's Work-table
10 Cases 60 dozen Yorkshire Relish by Goodall, Blackhouse and Co.
60 Boxes Old Cognac Brandy.
1 Case 60 dozen Packs Straw Pipes.
To be sold in small convenient lots.
8 Cases Prints of various patterns.

On account and at the risk of Umtha Ramchund and Gopall Umootdall.

M 8—8,549
8,556-58 } 5 Bales Water Twist, No. 20's
8,562

On account of the concerned—
40 Case Damaged Soap by Morton.
2 ,, Alpaca Umbrellas.
2 ,, Carriage Lamps.

AT 2 P.M.

A light strong Tandem, with fore and hind seats, capable of carrying 4 persons, with a Grey Horse and Harness complete.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN.

To be sold by public auction by Mess s. CRAWFORD and Co. at their rooms on WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 4 P.M. A large piece of ground containing by admeasurement about 5 acres together with a pucka built bungalow standing thereon, having two large rooms and bath rooms and outhouses and furnished with the usual articles of drawing, dining, and bedroom furniture, and called or known by the name of "Dell" and situated opposite the Superintendent's Office. The site of ground is registered under No. 92. The Bungalow has a nice open verandah which commands a good view. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th April 1874.

JUST OUT; THE HINDOO PENS!!—

"The misery of a bad Pen is now a voluntary infliction."

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen,"

1,200 Newspapers recommend them.—See *Graphic*, 17th May, 1873, Sample Box, by post, 1s 1d Sold everywhere.

*Patentee*—Macniven & Cameron, 23-33 Blair St, Edin.

Trade supplied through any London Agent.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back at 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance .....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4
Bombay Gazette," Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

A CLERGYMAN'S WIFE living in a town in Brittany, healthy, and easy of access from England, wishes to have some children (Indian or otherwise) to educate with her own. Every care.—TERMS MODERATE. References, "M.P." Eaglehurst, Sidmouth, Devon, England.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE and SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th April, at 3 P.M., to DECLARE A DIVIDEND and TRANSACT ANY BUSINESS that may be brought before the Meeting.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that FOUR SHARE CERTIFICATES in the above Corporation, numbered 5, 368, 506, and 761, respectively, have been LOST, and that in lieu thereof fresh Certificates bearing the said Numbers, and of this date have been issued, which alone will be recognised by the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 10th April 1874.

SALE OF WRECK.—The WRECK of the BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamer CHALDEA, as she now lies near the mouth of the Cochra Creek, about seven miles north of Vingoria, with such STORES and CARGO as have not been removed will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on behalf of the concerned, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-first day of April, current.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, British India Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April 1874.

EASTERN INDIA FAMINE RELIEF FUND—FIRST LIST.—The following SUBSCRIPTIONS have been RECEIVED by the NEW BANK of BOMBAY, Limited, towards the abovementioned FUND :—

| Names. | Amount. Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay | 2,500 | 0 |
| Lieut. General the Honorable Sir A. A. Spencer, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief | 500 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble H. P. St. George Tucker | 600 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble A. Rogers | 400 | 0 |
| His Highness the Gackwar of Baroda | 10,000 | 0 |
| Ditto do. Rao of Kutch | 2,000 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Sir M. R. Westropp | 300 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble A. R. Scoble | 250 | 0 |
| Dr. W. Thom | 100 | 0 |
| Ditto do. | 25 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet | 1,000 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Mr. Nanabhai Haridas | 500 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Mr. M. Melvill | 250 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble R. H. Fisher | 250 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble H. West | 250 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Munguldass Nuthoobhoy, C.S.I. | 2,000 | 0 |
| W. H. Havelock, Esq. | 250 | 0 |
| The Lord Bishop of Bombay | 250 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Colonel Kennedy, R.E. | 100 | 0 |
| Brigadier General Gell | 50 | 0 |
| L. Reid, Esq. | 250 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble Narayen Vasoodew | 500 | 0 |
| Ralli Brothers | 1,000 | 0 |
| W. Nicol and Co. | 1,000 | 0 |
| Varjevandass Madhowdas | 2,258 | 6 |
| Gaddum and Co. | 1,000 | 0 |
| Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib | 1,000 | 0 |
| Sir Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, C.S.I. | 1,000 | 0 |
| Soondersee Mooljee | 1,000 | 0 |
| Dinshaw Manockjee Petit | 1,000 | 0 |
| Hajee Currim Mohamed Sulleman | 1,000 | 0 |
| Vrajvandass Purshotumdass | 1,000 | 0 |
| Ardaseer Hormusjee Cursetjee | 500 | 0 |
| Varjevandass and Nurotumdass Madhodass | 500 | 0 |
| Morarjee Goculdass | 500 | 0 |
| Benjamin Hutton | 500 | 0 |
| Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy | 400 | 0 |
| Sir W. L. Merewether, K.C.S.I., C.B. | 500 | 0 |
| Lieutenant Colonel Hage, Kurrachee | 500 | 0 |
| Fleming & Co., Kurrachee | 250 | 0 |
| F. D. Melvill, Kurrachee | 250 | 0 |
| C. Gonne | 250 | 0 |
| W. Lee-Warner | 250 | 0 |
| Lackmidass Khimjee | 250 | 0 |
| The Hon'ble F. S. Chapman | 250 | 0 |
| E. W. Ravenscroft | 250 | 0 |
| Henry Conder | 250 | 0 |
| Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee | 250 | 0 |
| W. G. Pedder | 200 | 0 |
| J. B. Peile | 200 | 0 |
| C. Currey | 200 | 0 |
| Dhirajlall Mathuradas | 200 | 0 |
| Shamrao Narayen | 200 | 0 |
| M. Fego | 200 | 0 |
| L. Latham | 200 | 0 |
| Major General H. B. L. Mesmith | 200 | 0 |
| J. L. Lushington | 200 | 0 |
| Colonel Ballard, R. E. | 200 | 0 |
| G. J. Mayhew | 200 | 0 |
| The Venerable Archdeacon Leigh Lyc | 153 | 0 |
| Eduljee Framjee & Co. | 125 | 0 |
| Ramjee Madhowjee | 100 | 0 |
| Ba James | 100 | 0 |
| Byrasheb Vishwanath Narayen Mundlick | 100 | 0 |
| Reverend G. C. Reynell | 100 | 0 |
| Thacker Vissanjee Co. | 100 | 0 |
| Captain Hunt | 100 | 0 |
| C. E. Fox | 100 | 0 |
| W. Adams | 100 | 0 |
| R. S. Wyllie | 100 | 0 |
| Vinayek Wassoodew | 100 | 0 |
| Colonel Fife, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| Colonel A. Davidson, R.E. | 100 | 0 |
| Major T. Candy | 100 | 0 |
| D. S. Kemp & Co. | 100 | 0 |
| Captain Jervoise | 100 | 0 |
| Major Oldham, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| O. Nolke | 100 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Trevor, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| J. Fletcher | 100 | 0 |
| J. W. Forbes | 100 | 0 |
| Thakoresaheb Almamun | 100 | 0 |
| A Friend through Sir Charles Forbes & Co. | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Lumsdaine | 100 | 0 |
| M. H. Starling | 100 | 0 |
| Manockjee Eduljee Currance | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Lisboa | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Miller | 100 | 0 |
| Major Gell, R.E. | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. William | 100 | 0 |
| M. R. DeQuadros | 100 | 0 |
| Byghoonath Narrayen | 100 | 0 |
| Khimjee Lukhmeedass | 100 | 0 |
| G. A. Kittridge | 100 | 0 |
| N. Spencer, Junior | 100 | 0 |
| Willi m Guthrie | 100 | 0 |
| Colonel W. Scott | 100 | 0 |
| Robert Ewing | 100 | 0 |
| T. W. Wood | 100 | 0 |
| James Taylor | 100 | 0 |
| A. Leith | 100 | 0 |
| R. Codrington | 100 | 0 |
| Kavsinath Timbuck Telang | 100 | 0 |
| W. Loudon | 100 | 0 |
| Captain Codrington | 100 | 0 |
| E. L. Jenkins | 100 | 0 |
| J. M. Campbell | 100 | 0 |
| W. S. Price | 100 | 0 |
| E. Pratt | 100 | 0 |
| Nana Morojee | 100 | 0 |
| J. Monteath | 100 | 0 |
| Colonel J. A. Fuller, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Weir | 100 | 0 |
| B. McLean | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Close | 100 | 0 |
| Captain Fowkes | 100 | 0 |
| D. Macpherson | 100 | 0 |
| Major Baker, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| A. C. Oliphant | 100 | 0 |
| James Simpson | 100 | 0 |
| D. Finlayson | 100 | 0 |
| J. R. Duxbury | 100 | 0 |
| J. E. Taylor | 100 | 0 |
| G. Manson | 100 | 0 |
| A. W. Forde, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| Major Keays, Kurrachee | 100 | 0 |
| J. McL. Campbell, Kurrachee | 100 | 0 |
| H. Rozare, Kurrachee | 100 | 0 |
| Colonel Merriman, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| Horrichund S dashivjee | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Narayen Deje | 100 | 0 |
| R. J. J. | 100 | 0 |
| Jehangeer Merwanjee Vukeel | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Atmaram Pandurang | 100 | 0 |
| Sheriff Salamshom d | 100 | 0 |
| Eduljee Merwanjee | 100 | 0 |
| Captain Grierson | 100 | 0 |
| Captain Marryat, R. E. | 100 | 0 |
| Succaram Narayen | 100 | 0 |
| Bhugwandass Purshotumdass | 100 | 0 |
| C. T. Meile | 100 | 0 |
| E. W. Campbell | 100 | 0 |
| Henry Cleveland | 100 | 0 |
| W. Forrest | 100 | 0 |
| Pestonjee Jehangeer | 100 | 0 |
| H. C. Squirre | 100 | 0 |
| J. H. Crawly-Boevey | 100 | 0 |
| Sheanzo Vihul | 100 | 0 |
| J. Littleton Symons | 100 | 0 |
| A. W. Crawley-Boevey | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Yeats Hunter | 100 | 0 |
| W. A. Punnett | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Gomes | 100 | 0 |
| N. Hopkins | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. McIver | 100 | 0 |
| C. H. Alstar | 100 | 0 |
| C. Coleman | 100 | 0 |
| J. Grant | 100 | 0 |
| Dr. Coutinho | 100 | 0 |
| R. Roberts | 100 | 0 |
| Samuel J. Josephs | 100 | 0 |
| Purbhoodass Jewandass | 100 | 0 |
| Joseph de Lima | 100 | 0 |
| W. Pereira | 100 | 0 |
| Rupees | 48,888 | 6 |

RAGHOONATH NARRAYEN. } Joint
E. JAMES. } Secretary.

Eastern India Famine Relief Fund Committee.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices

LYON & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

AUCTION SALE OF FOXHOUNDS.—ON SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 10 couple of good serviceable Fox Hounds, in first-rate order, brought from England last November, and hunted by the Bombay Hunt during the last Season, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

The above may be seen at the Kennels, Love Grove, near Mahaluxmee.

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED the REPRESENTATIVES of the BOARD of HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS, they beg to give notice that the said Hamburg Underwriters, according to paras. 65-68 and paras. 137-140 of the "CONDITIONS OF MARINE INSURANCE ESTABLISHED UPON THE BASIS OF THE GERMAN GENERAL "MERCANTILE LAW IN 1867," are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Underwriters, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Representatives of the Board of Hamburg Underwriters.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

THE Undersigned being the Representatives of the
"Assecuranz Compagnie," Bremen,
"Assecuranz Compagnie, Oceanus," Bremen,
as well as of all other Marine Insurance Companies, in Bremen, they beg to give notice that the said Bremen Insurance Companies according to paras. 61-63 of the
"INSURANCE CONDITIONS OF THE BREMEN INSURANCE COMPAGNIES IN FORCE SINCE 1st JAN. 1851," are not liable to make good to the Insured any claims on Ships or Goods arriving in a damaged state in Bombay or any neighbouring port, where there may be no representative of the Insurance Compagnies, unless they (the Undersigned) have been called in to ascertain the damage, to nominate a Surveyor, and to certify to the Survey reports and estimates.

BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.,
Representatives of the Bremen Insurance Compagnies.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT, to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to "B.," Office of this paper.

FOR HIRE, a powerful STEAM PUMP for PUMPING out WELLS. For particulars apply to MR. F. KERNER, Apollo Bunder.

FOR SALE, a few PIANOS by SCHIEDMAYER of STUTTGART; made for this Climate. Apply to J. NEUBERG.

WANTED, BOARD and RESIDENCE for SINGLE GENTLEMAN in a private Family. Apply G 20, at this Office.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER to take charge of Cotton Presses Up-country. None need apply without

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY, 11TH APRIL.

EXCHANGE.—On London continued weak during the early part of the day, but in the afternoon hardened and rates are fully ½ to ¼ per cent. higher than yesterday.

Government Securities remains almost the same.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight..... 1s. 11¼d. to 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight..... 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1s. 10¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11 9/16d. to 5/8d.
Documents, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11 5/16d. to 3/8d.
Credit Bills, 6 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 9/16d.
Credit, 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¼d. to 5/16d.
Credit 3 do. francs ... 246½

On Calcutta .....60 days' sight. 98½
Do. demand..... 99¼ to 100
On Madras 30 days' sight ..... 99¼
Do. demand..... par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. 217. to 218.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ...107 to ½
Four & half per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ...103½
Four per cent. ... ... ... ... ... ... ...102¼ to ½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)...103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67 ... ...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans ... ... ... ... ...102½
years' do. do. ... ... ... ... ...105
5 years' do. do. ... ... ... ... ...103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate ...112
Do. do. Market Rate ...112
New French Loan 6 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872..... 97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872 ... 94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.....111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—
Loans on Government Paper on demand .....11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months' .....11 ,,
Do. on Merchandise ..... 13 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months' .....12 ,,
Bank Bills ..... 11 ,,
Mercantile Paper ..... 14 ,,

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ... ... ... ... ... ...Rs. 10-10
Carolus ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 200
Mexican Dollars ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 222
Five-France Pieces ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 224½
Bar Silver... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 106
Gold Lea ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 1000 touch ... ... ,, 16-14
Australian Gold ... ... 1000 touch ... ... ,, 16-14

### FREIGHT REPORT.

SATURDAY EVENING.

THERE has been a regular spurt in steamer freights, speculators have been operating freely; *bona fide* shippers have also purchased orders freely at £2-12-6; towards the close rates are weaker. By Sail rates have advanced to £3-5-0 for Liverpool.

London { Cotton ..... No ship; by steamer £3 Cases ..... £3 5d. Seeds .....
Liverpool { Iron Ships Cotton ..... £3 2s. 6d. Wooden Ships ,, ..... £3 2s. 6d. Myrabolams ..... £2 2s. 6d. Coir Pile ..... £0 15s. 0d. Seeds ..... £2 10s. 0d.
Havre ... { Cotton..... Coffee..... } £3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—
London ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Venice ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Trieste ..... £3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool..... £3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton ..... £3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal... { Wheat ..... £2 12s. 6d. Seeds ..... £2 12s. 6d. Cotton ..... £2 15s. 6d.
China ... { Steamer Cotton ..... Rs. 20 per ton. ,, Opium ..... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships ..... Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt ..... Rs. 1½ per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay ..... Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius ..... Nothing doing.

### BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

STRONG inquiry for Colaba Land, Dhurumsey and other Spanning shares Bank of Bombay Shares closed firm

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nomi. value p sh. | Paid up. | Last divi-dend. | Names. | Cash Rates per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 150,000 | 100 | all | 5 p.ct. | Agra Bank..... | 60 |
| 32,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ p.ct. | Bank of Bengal ..... | 1,400 |
| 10,000 | 500 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Bombay New ... | 745 |
| 10,000 | 500 | 225 | 9 p.ct. | Do 2nd Res..issue ..... | 417½ |
| 5,250 | 1,000 | all | 5 p.ct. | Do of Madras ..... | 1,140 |
| 10,000 | 250 | all | 8 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ..... | 275 |
| 40,000 | 281½ | all | 12 p.ct. | Hong. & Shanghai Bank. | 400 nl. |
| 40,000 | 200 | all | 5 p.ct. | Chartered Bk. of I. & C... | 175 |
| 10,000 | 250 | 125 | 6 p.ct. | National Bank of India.. | 125 |
| 16,000 | 250 | all | 12 p.ct. | Oriental Bank ..... | 490 |

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | Rs. 60 | Colaba Land Co..... | 1,360 |
| 9,000 | 150 | all | Nil. | Prere Land & Pier Co., Ld. | 107 |
| 750 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 30p.c. | Mazagon Land ..... | 900 |
| 6,000 | 1,000 | all | 15p.c. | Port Canning Land Company, Limited ..... | 270 |

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | £20 | 21 3-0 | p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock ..... | 226 |
| ..... | £20 | 10 9-16 | do. | Do. New £20 Shares ..... | 126 |
| ..... | £20 | 13-10-2 | do. | Ditto ..... | |
| ..... | £100 | 1,000 | do. | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. | 1,125 |
| ..... | £18 | 19 2-3-1 | do. | Do. New Shares ..... | |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 150 | 5,000 | 2,850 | 10 p.c. | Abar Cotton Press Co | 1,400 |
| 200 | 2 000 | 1,100 | 150 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee.... | 875 |
| 100 | 500 | all | 15 p.c. | Albert Ginning Co..... | 3,500 |
| 250 | 3,000 | 800 | Nil. | Alexandra Press Co..... | 150 |
| 150 | 12,000 | 11,000 | 100 p.c. | Apollo Press Co..... | 3,800 |
| 200 | 2,500 | all | .. | Berar Cotton G. & P. Co. | 1,535 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 200 p.c. | Bombay Press Co..... | 600 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 50 p.c. | Do New..... | 150 |
| 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 p.c. | Broach Cotton Co ..... | 350 |
| 100 | 1,500 | .. | ... | Carwar Company..... | 700 |
| 500 | 1,880 | all | 40 " | Colaba Press Co..... | 2,500 |
| 250 | 9,000 | all | 250 p.c. | East India Press Co..... | 2,200 |
| 150 | 8,500 | all | 300 p.c. | Fort Press Co..... | 4,000 nl |
| 300 | 2,000 | 1,800 | 75 p.c. | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 10 nl |
| 250 | 1,000 | all | 70 p.c. | French Press Co ..... | 500 |
| 350 | 5,000 | 1,462 | 75 p.c. | Imperial Press Co..... | 400 |
| 200 | 400 | 350 | 60 p.c. | Mofussil Press & G. Co.. | 375 |
| 600 | 2,000 | 5 000 | ... | Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld | 1,800 |
| 120 | 2,500 | 750 | 125 p.c. | Princeof Wales Press..... | 1,500 |
| 2 0 | 1,000 | all | ... | Sassoon's Press Co..... | 1,050 |
| 4 0 | 85 | 750 | 135 p.c. | Scinde Press Co..... | 495 |
| 100 | 1,000 | 750 | ... | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited..... | 1,025; |
| 1 0 | 1,500 | 1,250 | Rs. 85 | Victoria Press, Madras.. | 1,000 |
| 150 | 85 | all | 80 p.c. | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co. | 850 |
| 420 | 1,000 | all | 30 p.c* | Volkart United Press Co. | 960 |

* Per share for the half year.

### SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

THE market on Saturday closed steady without any change in prices. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms on the 11th instant:—

403 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 3 14 0
1,000 ,, ,, ,, (fine) 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 5 5 0
500 ,, ,, ,, ( ,, ) 40 ,, 39 ,, 8¼ ,, at ,, 5 8 0
1,800 ,, ,, Printers 28 ,, 30 ,, 3 ,, at ,, 2 3 0

COTTON, &c.

Reuter's message of Friday evening reports the Liverpool market as closing dull, with Surats also dull, and a decline of ⅛ in American Futures. The sales of the day are given at 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 are Surats, and of which 2,000 on account of speculation and for exports. Imports at Liverpool amount to 13,000 bales, and the day's receipts at N. S. ports to 7,000 only. In the prices of ready cottons we notice no change upon our previous quotations, Fair Dhollera being still quoted at 5¾d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5¾d., Hingunghaut at 6¾d., Orleans at 8¼d., and Mid-Upland at 1 per cent. Piece goods are quiet but unchanged, and there in little doing. In the produce markets there has been no change.

Our telegrams from Calcutta are dated the 10th inst., in which we notice a considerable fall in the rates of Sterling Exchange, six months sight Bank Bills being quoted at 1-11½ 5-16, credits 1-11½ 7-16, and documents at 1-11¼d. Piece goods are quiet without any change in values. Government securities show little or no change upon previous rates.

The cotton market here closed on Saturday very quiet without however, any charge in prices. The following are our closing rates.

New Oomrawuttee ..... Rs. 180 81
,, Akote ..... ,, 184-85
,, Broach M G ..... ,, 190-92
,, Hingunghaut ..... ,, 204-5
,, Dhollera ..... ,, 173-77
,, Sawginned ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ,, 189-91
,, Vingoris ..... ,, 168-90

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on Saturday:—

75 candies New Wudwan ..... at Rs. 170½
50 ,, ,, ,, ..... at ,, 171
50 ,, ,, Verawul ..... at ,, 155
25 ,, ,, ,, ..... at ,, 159
50 ,, ,, Shergaum ..... at ,, 180
50 ,, ,, Bhowuggur ..... at ,, 171
50 ,, ,, ,, ..... at ,, 175 *
50 ,, ,, ,, ..... at ,, 175
425 ,, ,, Mawa (10 days) ..... at ,, 176
300 ,, ,, Paigore F. P. B ..... at ,, 175½ to 178
50 ,, ,, Broach M.G..... at ,, 191-92
100 ,, ,, ,, ..... at ,, 189
50 ,, ,, Dewlee ..... at ,, 193½
50 ,, ,, Akote F. P. B..... at ,, 184½
50 ,, ,, Joiganum..... at ,, 170½
25 ,, ,, Nerad..... at ,, 153
50 ,, ,, ,, ..... at ,, 152½

METALS.

The following sale is reported on Saturday:—

250 cwts. Copper Brazierz ..... at Rs. 55½ per cent.

YARNS.

No sales are reported, and prices have a tendency in favour of buyers.

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | Patna s) ..... | Avern..... | Calcutta, March 12. |
| | Lombardy (s) ..... | Gillson ..... | Suez, March 28. |
| 11 | Raffaele (s)..... | Nacoda ..... | Cutch, April 8. |
| 11 | Peter Jebson (s) .... | Wolf ..... | Cardiff, March 2. |
| | Sir J. R. Carnac (s). | McNeill ..... | Carwar, April 8. |

DEPARTURES.

| April. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Glasgow ..... | Loyd ..... | Moulmain. |
| | Ardgowan ..... | Kerr ..... | Liverpool. |
| | Bluche ..... | Barra ..... | Havre and Tellicherry. |
| | Punjab (s) ..... | Gavin..... | Persian Gulf via Kurrachee. |
| | Alabama ..... | Foster ..... | Calcutta. |

The following vessels were entered out for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Whampoa, to Liverpool.
Steamer Lombardy, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Royal Minstrel, to Trieste &c.
Schooner Georgian, to Mozambique.
Schooner Fanny, to Zanzibar.

### SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING LIST.

*Week ending 22nd Mar.* 1874.

OUTWARD.

Mar. 17 Glaucus, China.
,, 17 Hongkong Pesuang.
,, 19 Colombo, Aden.
,, 19 Dakdia, Batavia.
,, 19 Atlantic Bombay.
,, 19 Orion, China.
,, 19 Tmsah (Tug), Suez.
,, 20 Sultan, Calcutta.
,, 20 Hocking, China.
,, 20 Cella, Bombay.
,, 20 Irrawaddy, Rangoon.
,, 20 Peter Schrew, Aden.
,, 22 Chelydra, Aden.
,, 22 Mazeppa, Colombo.
,, 22 Headquarter, Aden.
,, 22 Gordon Castle, China.
,, 22 Hydaspes, Calcutta.
,, 22 Sylvia, Shanghai.
,, 23 Tigre, Shanghai.
,, 23 Russia, Shanghai

HOMEWARD.

Mar. 15 Deccan, Southampton.
,, 16 Sir John Lawrence, Constantinople.
,, 16 Rinaldo, Liverpool.
,, 16 Menzaleh, Liverpool.
,, 16 Sir B Frere, Tripoli and London.
,, 17 Neera, Liverpool.
,, 17 Atalantic, New York.
,, 18 Asia, Genova.
,, 18 Arethusa, Trieste.
,, 18 Tibo, Liverpool.
,, 19 Queen Victoria, London.
,, 20 Australia, Southampton.
,, 20 Arch-Druid, Marseilles.
,, 20 Paraguay, Malta, for orders.
,, 22 City of Cambridge, London.
,, 22 George Locker, London.
,, 22 Priam, London.
,, 22 Nielbanke, Marseilles.
,, 22 Richmond, London.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—11TH APRIL.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elgin s, 10 boxes tin plates, Abdoolbhoy Abdoolally.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle, 50 cases brandy, C. Bouneviall'e & Co.
Yeldo (s) 1 cask varnish, M. M. Mody & Co.
Colombo s, 10 casks paints, Jamasjee Muncherjee; 19 hog-heads ale, 10 cases bacon, 10 cases cheese, and 6 cases hams, Jeemsetjee Nowrowjee; 22 cases sherry, Pestonjee Nowrowjee; 50 casks stout & 22 casks ale C. Bouneviall'e & C.

### DAILY EXPORTS—11TH APRIL.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Greenock, 5 bales wool, Heerjee Nagsee & Co.
Ellen Bates, 200 bales cotton, A. Kiskiler & Co; 200 bales cotton, S. L. Macnaghten.
Ellerslie, 200 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.
St Elmo, 1,000 bales cotton, Richie Steuart and; 60 cwts horns, Greaves Cotton & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
John Tennant s, 165 ½ cwts coir yarn, A Khengar; 1 bale cotton Muncoolbhoy Bhagoobhoy.
Amelina, 90 bales cotton, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton Doosabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co; 50 bales cotton, Narrandass Chuttoorbhoy.
Excelsior s, 30 bales cotton, Hurridass Gangjee.
Colombo s, 60 bales cotton, Dowjee Bhoomz; 103 bales cotton, Khubdass Hurmookhoy.
Hankow s, 45 bales wool, A Khengar; 125 bales cotton, Heerjee Nagsee & Co; 125 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 1,900 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.
Elgin s, 150 bales cotton Wallace & Co.; 100 bales cotton Gadudm & Co; 42 bales cotton, Futtabhoy Ameejee.

FOR LONDON.

Pekin s, 3 boxes shawls, S. Punnalall; 11 chests shawls, M. Ramchund; 29 bales skins, Joosub Hajee Gunny; 35 bales hides and skins, S. W. A. Nagoor Meera & Co, 6 bales silk, P. and O. Co; 1 case Rampoor chuddars R. L. Southern & Co; 370 pieces E. teeth, Currimbhoy Ebrahim.
Border Chieftain s, 264 bags linseed, Volkart Brothers; 118 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 19 cases gum-Cursondass Nensey; 100 cases olibanum, Moojeebhoy Jewraz.

FOR HAVRE.

Renown s, 12 cases chundroes, Cullianjee Namchund; 640 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 101 bales cotton, Bhimjee Sanjee & Co.
Celestial Empire, 150 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
British India, 125 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.
Glenhaven, 75 bales cotton, Planque Vinay & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Lombardy s, 450 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 100 bales cotton W. Nicol & Co; 500 bales cotton, Rimington & Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Lombardy s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Lombardy s, 400 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Royal Minister s, 1,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Lombardy s, 50 bales wool, Harridass Gangjee.

### MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 10.

Hammond, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from Bangalore.
Gillilan, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Carruthers, Captain, Bengal 21st Punjaub Infantry, from leave, from England.
Jones, Surgeon Major, Bengal Artil. Medical Department, on duty, from England.
Craigie, Major, Bengal, 1st Regiment Native Infantry, from leave, from England.
Rundall, Sub-Lieutenant, 49th Regiment, on leave, from Indore.
Mellise, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Forlong, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Chief Engineers of Oude on furlough, from Lucknow.

APRIL 11.

Blandy, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Belgaum.
Wemyss, Captain, Bengal General List, on leave, from Allahabad.
Dinwiddie, Captain, Madras Barrack Master, on leave, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 9.

Disbrowe, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, to Tanna.

APRIL 11.

Durand, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Malligaum.
Crawford, Captain, 68th Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
The following officers will sail to-day for England:—
Moncrieff, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough.
Riddell, Surgeon Major, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, on sick certificate.
Gordon, Colonel, Bengal Infantry on furlough.
Collette, Lieutenant, Benzal, 8th Light Infantry, on leave.
McCarthy, Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on furlough.
Fletcher, Captain, Bengal, Adjutant B. Cavalry, on Medical Certificate.
Myratt, Lieutenant, Bengal 55th Regt., on Medical Certificate.

### BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head Quarters, Poona, 11th April 1874.

With reference to G O C No. 162 of 11th March 1874, the appointment of Captain Erskine to officiate of 1st squadron subaltern, Poona Horse, is to have effect from the 7th idem.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—Major P Sykes, second squadron officer, to officiate as 2nd in command. Major Phillips, third squadron officer, to officiate as second squadron officer; and Captain Galib, 1st squadron subaltern, to officiate as third squadron officer, in addition to his own duties, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Blair, VC, appointed officiating Commandant, Poona Horse.

27th N I (1st Balooch Battalion)—Surgeon S B Halliday to the medical charge, vice Nolan, appointed Civil Surgeon, Aden.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 3rd April 1874:—

Lieutenant Colonel W Widdicombe, Staff Corps, Judge and Session Judge of Kurrachee.

Major H P Close, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command, 5th Bengal Goorka Regiment.

Major A Durand, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani, according to the lower standard Test:—

Captain W B Colvin } 7th Foot.
Captain F Beauchamp }
Lieutenant F G A Wise—68th Foot.
No. 2154, Private F McGrave—83rd Foot.

Major A Durand, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Malligaum.

With reference to G G O No. 249, 8th instant, Sergeant J Tricket is remanded to the 18th Brigade Royal Artillery, in the rank of Gunner.

Boy William Allen, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment, is transferred to the unattached list for employment in the Band of His Excellency the Governor.

The following recruiting party is authorized:—Aden Troop. To the Deccan (within Presidency Limits)—One Sowar.

Captain Shaw, 108th Regiment, performed the duties of Adjutant from 18th December 1873 to 22nd January 1874.

Sub Lieutenant F M Rundall, 49th Foot, performed the duties of Station Staff Officer at Indore, from the 31st January to the 5th February 1874.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Northern Division order, dated 28th March 1874, appointing Captain J Mortimer, Royal Artillery, to command the Teethul, Sanitarium.

16th Regiment NI—Regimental order dated 27th March 1874, appointing Lieutenant F W Snell, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Adjutant, from the 26th idem, as a temporary measure in Lieutenant Carruthers, proceeded on sick leave.

27th Regiment NLI—Regimental order, dated 13th March 1874, appointing Captain M H Nicolson to officiate as wing officer in addition to his own duties, until the arrival of M jor Tanner.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Sub-Lieutenant Ivor McIvor, from 10th April to 9th July 1874, in India, on private affairs.

41st Foot—Captain A Gray, from date of departure, after inspection of the regiment, for three months on private affairs.

## OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

*Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.*

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT, LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
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### DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

SHELLEY—GIBBS—April 9th, at Hoshungabad, Central Provinces, by the Rev. J. H. Wilkinson, Henry Richards Shelley, Esq., Captain, Madras Army, to Anna Louisa, eldest daughter of the Hon'ble James Gibbs, Member of Council, Bombay


# The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1874.


THE *Friend of India* now stands almost alone among Indian newspapers in upholding the view taken by the English press that the famine in Behar is one of the most stupendous calamities which the Government of this country has ever had to grapple with. It is right to mention that, as the Editor of the *Friend of India* is the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, and therefore the principal agent in creating newspaper opinion at home—for the telegrams and letters of special correspondents of other English papers are not of much account—there is really but one origin for the persistent attempt which, in our opinion, influential journalists are making to confiscate the revenues of India for the purpose of relieving famine which is to a great extent imaginary. Personally, we have to thank the *Friend of India* for excepting us from the list of Indian newspapers "whose flippant inhumanity "is paralleled only by their malice when dealing "with this subject," for the *Bombay Gazette* is only sorrowed over as "a journal which, "though removed by its honesty and ability "above the influences of official coteries when "they are apparent, has in this case fallen a victim to them." We know nothing of the policy of Bengal officials, and have a decided inclination to agree with the *Friend of India* if only we can find any good cause for doing so. But it seems to us that the *Friend* takes upon itself a grave responsibility in suggesting, as it does in its last number, that the official narratives of the famine, which we have hitherto accepted as quite trustworthy, are designedly prepared to mislead the general reader. These narratives have up to this time been published under the direct authority of Sir George Campbell, a statesman who has certainly not erred on the side of underrating the possible consequences of the drought in Bengal, and whom whatever may be his failings, no earthly consideration would have induced to conceal or gloss over any facts showing the true state of the provinces composing his government. The *Friend of India*, however, more than hints that Sir George Campbell has been guilty of the crime of not telling the whole truth. It describes the Government as "with its right hand making the most heroic "efforts in the cause of humanity, while with "its left it throws dust into the eyes of the "public," and it asserts that the official narratives are not a fair compilation from "the local "reports on which they are based." We could understand the attitude of the *Friend of India* while it supported the policy of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal against that of the Viceroy; but, now that it throws over Sir George Campbell also, we naturally look about for the independent evidence which is to demonstrate the worthlessness of the conclusions come to by all Indian officials. The *Friend* makes a vain effort to derive such evidence from the account written by Sir G. Campbell himself of his visit to Tirhoot, an account which is in entire harmony with the official narratives, which expressly states that the famine is limited to a very small tract of country and that nearly the whole population of this tract are receiving relief in one form or another, and in which the avowal is made that "we are now undertaking relief on a much more "liberal scale, and on much more indulgent prin"ciples, less hedged in by strict tests, than ever "attempted before." It is true that Sir George says it will be "quite impossible to continue "in the rains large public works capable of "employing vast numbers;" but, he adds, "*it "would be most inexpedient* if it were possible," and he makes no secret of his conviction that, owing to the laxity with which relief is now dispensed, the people are swindling the Government right and left, and becoming thoroughly demoralized. Now what has the *Friend* to oppose to these precise statements put on record by a man who had at his command the best sources of information, and who could not write what was false even to save his own reputation? Absolutely nothing, except some dark, mysterious hints that somewhere or other a number of people have died of starvation. The *Friend* refers to three deaths which are supposed to have been the result of famine in Tirhoot, and two in Monghyr, and quotes Sir G. Campbell's words:—"A good many old, weakly, and sick people "must have succumbed to insufficient nourish"ment; but it is only in the part of "Durbhunga near Buhera that many people "are emaciated and the weakly must in some "numbers die." Do these words however indicate anything more serious than that there *is* famine, with its inevitable consequences, in one part of the country? The Government is willing, and has ample means, to relieve the victims of this famine; but no conceivable human agency, with all the appliances at call which philanthropy and wealth can supply, is able to save the sick and weakly members of a famine-stricken community from dying off more rapidly than they would do in ordinary times. The *Friend* talks of two or three victims, but it writes in a strain that would barely be justified if the dead could be counted by tens of thousands. We can make allowance for the ghoul-like tastes of special correspondents who gloat over the dying agonies of every beggar they meet in order to provide themselves with material for filling the "rubbish shot here" columns of the London penny papers. But the *Friend of India* has no need to pander to the vitiated appetite of a multitude of ignorant readers who cannot live without having a fresh sensation served up to them every morning by their favourite newspaper; and we are disappointed in not getting from the leading weekly paper of Bengal a calm and accurate estimate of the real extent and intensity of the famine. If it be the case that the official narratives hide the truth from the public, why does not the *Friend* supply us with proofs that the area of distress is really much wider than has been stated and that Government has not yet realized its duty in face of such a calamity? It is absurd to talk of two or three deaths, possibly owing to famine, among a population which must, if there is anything in the *Friend's* hints, number many millions of souls. Since Indian history began there has never been a year in which thousands of deaths have not occurred in this country which might be attributed to insufficient nourishment; and there are few spots on earth, unhappily, in which men and women do not starve sometimes. Even in the streets of wealthy and benevolent London the wail of some starving wretch just at death's door might now and then catch the ear of one of the sentimental gentlemen who write gushing leaders about the Bengal Famine, if they were not too intent on the imaginary woes of the Bengalees to be able to spare a moment to show a little sympathy with their own countrymen. Charity is no doubt a blessed thing, but the first duty of a Government, and especially of a Government ruling over a country in which the bulk of taxation is paid by the poor, is to be just to all its subjects without caring what may be said of it by the sensation-mongers; and the *Friend of India* would be doing a noble and a merciful work, if, instead of inciting the Government to fresh acts of extravagance, it were to use its influence in order to prevent so much as a single rupee being squandered in Behar which must be taken out of the pocket of some needy taxpayer, in Bombay, Madras, or the North-West.

WITH reference to the suppression of a Christian tract at Kurrachee, a Calcutta paper mentions what it rightly calls "a curious fact" in the history of Sir Bartle Frere, who in 1858, when he was Commissioner in Sind, "risked "his reputation by ordering Mr. Gell, a mission"ary, to take down certain texts of the Koran "and their refutation from the inside of the "Bible depot." Sir Bartle makes no mention, in his recent tract on "Christian Missions in India," of this little incident of his career; and there may have been exceptional circumstances in the state of affairs at Kurrachee in 1858 which seemed to him to warrant a departure from a policy founded on principles of which he has always been one of the firmest upholders. But it is Sir Bartle Frere's business to clear his own reputation in this matter. Whether he established so shameful a precedent or not, it is none the less certain that what has recently happened at Kurrachee will not be tolerated for a moment by the people or the Government of England. Some copies of the tract complained of were, we understand, sent to Manora Fair for sale, and it was one of these that was brought to the notice of the Cazee as a translation of the Parsee pamphlet suppressed by Mr. Souter in Bombay. The City Magistrate of Kurrachee, then, at the instance of the Mahomedans, stopped the sale of the book. Considering how unquiet and aggressive has been the spirit of the Indian Mussulmans for some years past, we need not ask if a concession of this kind made to them could be regarded as expedient. We put our objections on a higher ground of principle, and contend that, no matter what sect it may be which preaches intolerance, the English have no right to remain in India unless they secure to missionaries freedom to make known to the natives the truths of Christianity.

### NOTES OF THE DAY.

ON the 2nd February a Horse Show was held at Seroor which does not seem to have been very successful. It was the first show held under the new rules excluding from competition entire colts two-year old and upwards, and the gelding classes did not fill. Some owners, who brought entire horses, were told the conditions of the show and had the advantages pressed upon them of young stock being castrated. A few of the mares exhibited were good and likely to produce good stock. The Revenue Commissioner, acting upon recommendations by the Collector of Poona and Mr. Lamb, the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, solicited Government to sanction the disbursement of Rs. 194-15 paid in excess of the authorised amount in rewards, and recommended that in future the annual grant for the Seroor Horse Show ought to be raised from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800, and in a resolution just issued from the Secretariat Government has sanctioned both requests. Next year the show will be almost entirely an affair for the benefit of those stockbreeders who have used Government stallions. As it may be presumed that there are good horses outside of Government studs, some attention should be shown regarding exhibited horses which may be good though never sired by a Government stallion. Giving prizes for the produce of stud horses is a good way for increasing the income of Government studs, but perhaps it is not the best means to induce the ordinary native stockbreeder to bring forward and exhibit stock which he may have taken great care with, but which came into existence quite apart from Government stud stallions. In the report before us we notice that the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon was one of the prize-takers. At a Government show a man in his position must have rare opportunities of being a successful competitor.

THE dingy Patton, 7¾ tons, tindal Ismail, sailed from Ketti on the morning of Saturday, the 21st ultimo, with a cargo of grain for Kurrachee. On leaving Ketti the wind was fair and there was not the least reason to apprehend any danger. But in the afternoon the wind increased, and about 4 P.M. it blew very hard, and the halyards of the yard gave way and the sail fell and could not be again hoisted. The boat drifted from about ten fathoms into four fathoms water. At about 2 A.M., the seams of the under-planking gave way and the water at once rushed in; the boat also struck the ground very hard about three times and became a complete wreck. There were nine persons on board including a little boy about eight or nine years of age. Of these the passenger Poput Jeevun and Ebrahim, a kullasee, sank with the boat. Of the remainder four laid hold of the mast and the other three of planks and floated about. One out of the

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## COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

The Marquis of Salisbury has already managed to win golden opinions from one important section of the English public, the manufacturing interests of Lancbasire. A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce waited on his Lordship on Saturday again to urge what they have urged for years and in vain—namely, the appointment of persons on the India Council to represent the mercantile element. They were, I suppose, specially encouraged to this step by the knowledge that the new Minister was personally favourable to their views, and they reasonably hoped that what had been denied by the Duke of Argyll's priggishness and Mr. Grant Duff's absorbing self-conceit would be granted by a statesman whose strength of will is at least equal to his clearness of head. And they were not at all disappointed. The Marquis told them at the outset that time had made no change in his opinion, but that there were practical difficulties in the way. There were not so many commercial gentlemen willing to take up such a position as there were connected with civil and military and legal professions, and the result was that the choice of a Secretary of State was very limited. Moreover, of those who might be willing, many would not be eligible, either because unacquainted with the kind of business the India Council had to transact, or because connected with trade directly or indirectly through relatives If, he added, they were dealing solely with English matters, the well known integrity of our commercial men would prevent any reflections being cast on them, but we were dealing with an empire of 250 millions of people, a section of whom were in the habit of looking for indirect motives on the part of their Governors, and would be glad of any pretext for imputing such motives to those in authority. It was therefore of "enormous importance that the Council should be composed of men who had no sort of business relations with India." The Marquis then considerately put in a word for his obstructive predecessor by asking forbearance for those who had previously found difficulty in complying with their wishes, and sympathy with him in the future should he experience similar difficulties in carrying out the task. This appeal by the Marquis was very judicious, and it was very kind of him to imply an apology for the Duke of Argyll, but his audience knew pretty well that *he* did not need to deprecate censure for himself and that he would not allow such obstacles as daunted the Duke to daunt him. The present Secretary will appoint a commercial member very soon in all probability; the difficulty will be in the character of the selection. It will never do to have an arrangement by which the Indian Council should be made to appear as if it existed solely for the benefit of Manchester, and in order to promote the interests of Lancashire shirtings. From the remarks made by Mr. Ashworth, one of the deputation, it would seem that some of the memorialists think mainly of stimulating the growth of cotton; others spoke as if everything hinged on the development of tea cultivation. A combination of mercantile intelligence with statesmanlike appreciation of the problems to be solved is wanted to fit a man for the Council, and I fear neither the cotton nor the tea interest can at present supply such a person. The first selection will therefore be watched with some curiosity, and may easily result in disappointment.

The premiums-on-insurance question, to which I referred in my last, has acquired fresh importance this week by the wreck of the Queen Elizabeth, a fine steamer homeward bound from Calcutta—a calamity which happened near Gibraltar. Her cargo is supposed to be the most valuable ever shipped from Calcutta—perhaps we may say from any foreign port whatever. The aggregate loss, including the ship herself, is set down at £535,000, which is made up as follows:—the ship £72,000; indigo £330,000; tea £50,000; silk, shellac, and other produce £83,000. This was enough to make Lloyds and the companies here tremble, and as a matter of fact I believe their loss amounts to £400,000, while heavy lines have also been taken at Liverpool and Glasgow. The most striking comment on the loss was given by a Lloyd's surveyor of high standing and experience, who was invited by the underwriter of a leading company here, in the presence of a group of brokers, to say what he thought the time risk of a Canal steamer should be. He answered quite seriously, 33 per cent., and, when the loud guffaw which this elicited had subsided, he explained that as the result of an intimate personal acquaintance with that class of steamers—an acquaintance which of course his audience had not—he gave them (the steamers) an average duration of three years each, so that an underwriter who took the risk of 33 per cent. would just manage to get out without loss. Yet seven to nine guineas is still the general quotation. Another very clumsy loss happened in the Thames on Tuesday, by which the P. and O. Company will be heavily mulcted. One of their steamers, the Indus, was coming up the Reach just below Gravesend when, in endeavouring to avoid a billyboy which was lumbering in the way, she ran into the Princess Somawatty, a barque of 1,000 tons burthen, lying at an anchor, loaded with a general cargo for Bombay. The force of the collision was such that the barque sank at once, leaving just a little of her hull above water. This happened about 9 o'clock on a clear morning. The explanation is of course the same that would be given for a collision between a hansom cab and an omnibus in the middle of Cheapside. The river is so choked with traffic that it is only strange accidents do not happen more frequently. None the less the P. and O. will have to pay smartly for the fatality.

As I have already hinted, very little is yet done to raise the rates of premium beyond discussion in the journals. A writer in the *Times* suggests a course similar to that adopted by the leading fire insurance companies with their risks—namely, that the underwriters should form an amalgamated committee from the best companies, whose duty should be to compare the experience of each office and fix a minimum tariff of rates for particular classes of risks, leaving it to the individual judgment of each officer to charge as much above it as he may deem prudent. This sounds very well, but the writer forgets that the fire insurance companies have no "Lloyd's" to keep them in constant check, and cut them down by increasing competition. Suppose that all the marine insurance companies here, leading and misleading, were to agree on a tariff, and that one-half of the best underwriters at Lloyd's also assented—a very large assumption—the remaining half would simply get the best of the business. The choice risks would go to them because the owners feeling tolerably sure of their vessels would object to pay a very high premium, and the bad risks would go to the high tariff advocates, because the others having a selection would refuse the inferior risks, while the insurers of the latter would in that case of course be driven to pay the higher charge, or go uninsured. There is really no permanent combination possible at Lloyd's, and a loose general understanding to charge higher premiums would be dissipated with the first spell of fine weather and of freedom from serious casualties. At present the rates for time risks by the Suez Canal may be called 2 gs. per cent. higher than they were a month ago. As above stated, the general quotation is 7 to 9 gs. on steamer for twelve months. But it should be mentioned that this is not universal or likely to last. It only represents the panic of the moment. In some cases 30s. per cent. is now charged for goods free of particular average, to Calcutta, whereas the former figure was 17s. 6d., but this is exceptional. Underwriters are losing money; however, the times are better for Indian banks. The report of the Agra Bank, Limited, just issued, announces a second half yearly dividend, making £5 per cent. for the year, free of income tax; £14,000 is added to the reserve fund; and a balance of £1,503 is then carried forward. The directors state that these net profits are not so large as may in ordinary times be reasonably expected; for owing to the superabundance and cheapness of money in the East during the past year it has not been possible to employ the bank's funds there to the most favourable advantage. Within the last few weeks, they add, a great change has manifested itself in this respect, mainly consequent on the financial requirements of the Government to provide for famine wants. Since these words were written the intention to raise a loan has been formally announced in the House of Commons, and the effect on our money market here may be considerable. Should, as seems likely, no Council Bills be offered for tender at the next fortnightly period ten days hence, silver is sure to be wanted for remittance, and as the supplies on hand are not great we should have to draw amounts from the Continent, which would of course be paid for in gold. Our stock of gold, though good, is not sufficient to stand a heavy drain, and hence we might have to raise our rate of discount. I write, however, almost necessarily in ignorance of the Government proposals, and I have no doubt they will be arranged with every consideration for the convenience of the money market. The United States' House of Representatives Committee on Agriculture has made an adverse report on the joint resolution relative to the exchange of the seed of the cotton plant between the Khedive of Egypt and the Government of the United States, for the reason assigned by the Commissioner of Agriculture that the Egyptian seed, after trial, does not suit the Southern climate. He says there is no country so far known that is equal to that of the United States in the production of cotton, and no seed so good as that grown there. Some years ago a large quantity of Egyptian seed was obtained by the department and sent to all the Southern States. There were no favourable reports of its success, it having failed in productiveness, and especially in quality. The Liverpool cotton market has been very animated this week; on one or two days, indeed, quite excited, as may be inferred from the fact that the sales of the week amount to close on 100,000 bales. An idea that prices have seen their lowest has been encouraged by a falling off in the receipts at the New York ports, and by a rise in values on that side. It is to be noted, however, that this advance in cotton has had little effect in Manchester beyond giving somewhat more confidence to holders—the main stimulant, an improvement in foreign markets, being still absent. While the better feeling at Liverpool is to be welcomed, I have no expectation that it will last. The basis of a sustained improvement does not yet exist, and will not until the disputes between capital and labour are so far settled as to improve the general trade of the country. Lancashire at present suffers like every other county. It is not worse than Durham—not so bad as Staffordshire. All branches of industry are flat almost beyond precedent. Belgium iron makers offer iron in bars at £10 10s. per ton in Birmingham, of a quality such as the local makers admit they cannot produce under £13. Our iron masters declare they cannot help themselves, since coal is not so much cheaper yet as to be equivalent to more than a reduction of 10s. a ton in iron; and the coalmasters cannot make a further reduction in fuel, unless the working colliers accept less wages. The latter threaten to strike, and have, indeed, already partially done so. Such is the vicious circle in which we are kept moving, while trade ebbs away from our markets.

There have been a few failures this week, the principal being that of Watson and Campbell, iron merchants of Glasgow, with liabilities amounting to £200,000. Others are Harrison and Lett, timber merchants, Liverpool; liabilities £45,000; John Kay and Co., cloth agents, Manchester; James Aspden, Fustian dealer, Manchester; and William Broady, Bolton, liabilities £17,000, assets £21,000—an offer of 20s. in the pound, payable by instalments, accepted. In addition to these failures in the manufacturing districts a very uneasy feeling has been caused in Mincing Lane by a heavy fall in coffee this week. On one day, Wednesday last, this article, in which an enormous speculation has been carried on for months, fell 10s. per cwt., making a drop of about 35s. from the highest point touched two months ago. I daresay it has now seen the worst, but the losses inflicted must be serious, and it is not likely all those engaged will ride out the storm safely. The case is all the worse because sugar has been a losing business for many months, and not much better can be reported of tea.

I mentioned in a late letter the vacancy in the Secretaryship of Lloyds. It has been filled up, only to-day by the choice of Captain Hozier of the Control Department of the War Office, selected out of about 3,000 competitors! Hozier, as your readers may know, is an accomplished writer as well as a military critic.

## VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Concluded from Saturday's "Bombay Gazette.")

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse then presented the Report and Supplementary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regulate the Procedure of the High Courts in the exercise of their original Criminal Jurisdiction and for other purposes. He said that the Council would observe that the notice intimated that he was also going to present a supplementary report. For reasons which he would explain directly, he wished not to present that supplementary report, but to substitute a motion of which notice had been circulated late. Therefore, upon the report that he presented he had no motion to make, and he should make no observations were it not that it contained one important matter, to which he thought the attention of the committee might be drawn, and also that it contained the reason why he was about to make an irregular motion for introducing the new bill.

The matter to which he referred as one of importance, was an alteration in the constitution of juries. He was not going to argue the matter here. We had recommended that the bill be republished, and he had no doubt that there would be a great deal of criticism of and controversy on the subject. He would now only say that strong representations had been received as to the extreme burden thrown upon residents in Calcutta with regard to serving upon juries. There seemed no reason in the nature of things why the number of the juries in the presidency towns should differ from that in the mofussil, and we, therefore, considered that the easiest way of giving people relief from the burden was to alter the number serving on juries. We had also received several opinions to the effect that juries might be conveniently reduced in numbers, and we had proposed to make the alterations which are set forth in paras. 14 and 15 of the report. What we proposed was that—

"A verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the case may be, shall be delivered either when the jury are unanimous in their opinion, or when as many as six are of one opinion and the Judge agrees with them.

"When the jury are satisfied that they will not be unanimous, but six of them are of one opinion, the foreman shall so inform the Judge.

"If the Judge disagrees with the majority, he shall then discharge the jury.

"If there are not so many as six who agree in opinion, the Judge shall, after the lapse of such time as he thinks reasonable, discharge the jury."

The other part of the report which he should mention was that in which we recommended that the bill should be cut into two. We had found that different discussions would arise on both parts of the bill, and that in all probability one part of the bill might proceed with considerably greater speed than the other. We had, therefore, thought it more convenient to cut the bill into two, and we proposed to treat the first half of the bill, namely, that relating to criminal procedure in High Courts, as representing the original bill. As to the other half, in point of form it should be introduced as a new bill and he should ask His Excellency the President to suspend the rules of the Council in order to allow him to introduce it to-day as a new bill. The Council would see that this was a pure matter of form, and that in point of substance everything had been done that was requisite. We had drawn what was framed as a supplementary report on the original report on the High Courts Criminal Procedure Bill, and the supplementary report showed how we dealt with the second half of the bill—that which related to Police Magistrates in presidency towns. He would beg the Council to take this supplementary report as being the statement of objects and reasons for the bill which he should ask leave to introduce.

He had explained to the Council when he introduced the bill that with regard to the practice in the Courts of the Police Magistrates, the subject was one of which he could not pretend to have any personal cognizance. Nor could many of the Council have such cognizance. He did not suppose that anybody could say with regard to any part of the Code of Criminal Procedure whether it was or was not expedient to apply it to Magistrates in presidency towns. For that reason we had followed clearly the suggestions of the only gentlemen who had sent us any detailed suggestions. Those were the suggestions of the Police Magistrates of the towns of Madras who had bestowed great pains in going through the Criminal Procedure Code, and on pointing out the different parts which seemed to them to be applicable. These suggestions were sent up by the Madras Government, and form the basis of the second half of our bill. We had also received fresh suggestions from Madras in the way of eliminating portions of the Civil Procedure Code from the practice of Police Magistrates. We had not thought ourselves quite competent to form a judgment upon these matters. Mr. Hobhouse would explain exactly to the Council what we had done. We had put ourselves in communication with Mr. Dickens, the Police Magistrate of Calcutta, and that gentleman had with great kindness and pains gone through the whole of the matter. He had given us a portion of his valuable time in committee, and we had been through the suggestions of the Madras Magistrates with him. Therefore we had had a valuable criticism upon these suggestions, a great number of which had been adopted and some modified. Mr. Hobhouse concluded by asking His Excellency the President to suspend the rules and by moving for leave to introduce the bill.

His Excellency the President observed that it appeared to him that the rules of the Council had been substantially complied with, with regard to the bill, and therefore it was nothing more than a matter of form to suspend the rules on this occasion. The motion for leave to introduce the bill was then put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse then moved that the bill be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to report in two months.

Sir George Campbell agreed in the wisdom of dividing the Bill into two parts. He believed that the amendments proposed with regard to the first part of the Bill were good, and he agreed that the number serving on a jury should be reduced. He thought that nine as a standard number was very large, and he suggested that seven would probably be found more convenient.

With regard to the second half of the Bill he did not think that it was at all in a desirable shape, and he concluded by strongly urging on Mr. Hobhouse the necessity of getting rid of the antiquated notions regarding English law which prevailed in this country, and of passing a sensible, practical law of Criminal Procedure for the Presidency towns.

Mr. Hobhouse replied briefly to Sir George Campbell's objections, and his motion with regard to the Bill was then put to the Council and agreed to.

Some less important business was then gone through, and the Council adjourned.

## BOMBAY.

### CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

High Court.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill proceeds to England by to-day's mail on eight months' leave.

The Bombay University.—The first examination in arts in connection with the Bombay University commences to-day in the Town Hall.

Fire at Surat.—We learn from a private letter that on the night of Wednesday last a serious fire broke out at Surat, in which nearly fifteen houses were destroyed.

Assault.—At the Fort Police Court on Saturday, a Hindoo named Narayen Dajee was charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate with assaulting one Narayen Visram. He was adjudged guilty and fined five rupees and also bound over to keep the peace.

Acting District Judge of Poona.—Baron De H Larpent, Acting District Judge of Poona, who has been appointed Acting Judge of the High Court, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-day, and will assume charge of his new appointment to-morrow (Tuesday).

A Noted Thief.—On Saturday, at the Fort Police Court, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, a man named Heera Bhaga, a noted thief, was convicted of stealing a dhotur, belonging to one Balkrishna Dewjee and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Accident.—A Mussulman named Mahomed Kala Khan, aged about fourteen years, employed in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Mills, Mount Road, had the fingers of his right hand jammed in some machinery on Friday. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the thumb.

Fire.—On Saturday morning a fire broke out in a quantity of cotton stored in a godown at Doongree Coolie Street. It appears that the cotton was stored on the ground-floor, and above it are rooms occupied by tenants. One of them lighted a fire in his *choolah* as usual, but the layer of mud was so very thin that the boards caught fire and ignited the cotton. The damage done to the property was trifling.

We have been requested to publish the following:—Our advertisement columns contain the first list of subscriptions in this presidency for the Eastern India Famine Relief Fund. Other lists will, we understand, follow shortly. We learn that on the 31st ultimo Rs. 20,000 were sent to Calcutta and Rs. 15,000 to Allahabad, and that a further sum of Rs. 20,000 has been sent to Calcutta on the 11th inst. The total subscriptions up to the 8th instant amounted to Rs. 65,591-10-10.

Gambling.—At the Girgaum Police Court on Saturday, one Gowreeshunker Luxmeeshunker and six others were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, the first two with keeping a common gaming-house on the Duncan Road, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. One of the prisoners was acquitted while the rest were adjudged guilty. Two of them were sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment each, one fined Rs. 25, two Rs. 10 each, and the sentence against one was reserved to enquire about his previous conduct.

Bombay Native Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month at the head branch of this institution, Dhobie Talao, was 3,821. Of these, 1,174 were new admissions, consisting of 448 Hindoos, 403 Parsees, 176 Musselmans, 109 Christians, and 38 of other castes, the daily average attendance being 146·94. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz.:—Intermittent and remittent fevers, 284; diseases of the stomach and bowels, including diarrhœa and dysentery, 193; diseases of the air passages, 154; catarrh, 19; whooping cough, 10; mumps 6; chicken-pox, 4; measles, 3; and typhoid fever, 1.

Theft of Currency Notes.—Mr. J. F. Ferris, who arrived here by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer on Friday, reported to the executive police the loss of a small canvass bag, containing Rs. 150 in currency notes. The complainant alleges to state that he missed the bag on his arrival at Watson's Hotel, and which he seems to have placed along with his other luggage that was conveyed from the steamer in a boat to the Apollo Bunder, and from thence to the hotel. A servant employed in the hotel and three boatmen have been taken in custody, and the matter is handed over to the police for further enquiry. Mr. Ferris left for Calcutta by the mail train on Saturday morning.

It is evident enough that certain parties are doing their best to stir up the fanaticism of Mahomedans; and there can be little doubt that these parties are moolvies rather than faqueers, who do not generally know how to read. This was the way in which Mahomedans were wrought upon at the time of the Bengal Mutiny, and it does not speak very much for our police that they fail to get hold of these busy-bodies. —*Bombay Guardian.*

Government have sanctioned the erection of a godown for the Victoria and Albert Museum. The want of such a building as this has long been felt; it will now be supplied, at a cost of Rs 4,000, to be defrayed at the joint expense of the native chiefs and the Government.—*Argus.*

The Poona Sarvajanik Sabha has, we understand, sent agents to different parts of the Deccan and other places to collect correct information as to the incidence of the revised settlements in the resettled talookas, the result of which will be duly made public. This is a good move on the part of the Sabha at Poona, for Government officials are prone to keep everything secret, and independent and trustworthy information will, therefore, be very useful.—*Argus.*

Some kind-hearted persons have proposed that the prosecution against the Mahomedans and Parsees, which ended on Saturday last in the jury not being able to agree to a verdict, should be now abandoned. If the Government have reported to the Secretary of State that the Parsees continued the disturbances, that has been stated the truth of which cannot be proved, and until the Parsees are convicted of having "brought on a fight," that statement will appear to be unfounded. Therefore, the conduct of the Bombay Government is at stake, and the consequences of having officially stated what cannot be proved to be true may be somewhat serious, more especially as the conduct of the authorities immediately preceding the riots at Sonapore on Sunday was not very prudent. Under these circumstances it will be very surprising if the trial of the Parsees be allowed to be dropped. A conviction must be obtained if possible, and that the Government is anxious to obtain it is evident from the addition of other charges which has been made to those originally brought. Much might be said about the late abortive trial, but the time has not yet come to express any opinion about it.—*Argus.*

## DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

Mr. Carson's entertainment was again exceedingly well patronised on Friday evening. The programme was the same as on the first occasion and was equally well-received. They perform again to-night with an entire change and Mr. Carson will give the original Bengalee Baboo. We can honestly recommend the entertainment.

## THE PARSEE MEMORIAL TO LORD SALISBURY.

Yesterday afternoon a public meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay was, according to the notice published in the English and native newspapers, held at "All-Bless Baug," Girgaum, for the purpose of considering and adopting a memorial from the Parsees to the Marquis of Salisbury, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, soliciting redress for the hardships and wrongs inflicted upon the Parsee community during the recent Mahomedan riots, seeking protection for the future, and attempting to vindicate the Parsee community from the aspersions cast upon them by Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government. The "All-Bless Baug" is a building capable of holding at least five thousand people; and on this occasion a vast crowd of Parsees (by some estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 persons) had assembled there long before the time fixed for the meeting. The cross road leading from the Girgaum main road to the Queen's road, as well as the road further on up to the Hon. Munguldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow, was crowded with a double line of carriages which brought the leading Parsee inhabitants of the city. Every Parsee street in the town had sent its representatives to the meeting, at which perfect enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed, influenced by one common feeling that the Parsee community had suffered much and that their sufferings entitled them to redress for the past and protection for the future. The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I., was called to the chair on the motion of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Seth. Applause, loud and prolonged, greeted the Baronet as he moved into the chair, and as first speaker rose to address the assembly, everybody was all attention to what was about to be said.

Mr. Jevanjee Merwanjee Pleader read the notice convening the meeting from a hand-bill, copies of which had been distributed in every Parsee street in the city.

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee saw that Sir Jamsetjee was not in very good health, and being unable to make himself audible to those present, he begged that his son, Manockjee, might be allowed to read the remarks which he himself would have wished to make.

Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee then read his father's remarks as follows:—

My beloved fellow-countrymen,—You are all aware why you have been troubled to come here this day. The disgraceful conduct of certain Madomedan budmashes in February last, and the outrages they have without the least provocation inflicted on our meek and peace-loving community, attacking our houses, destroying and plundering our property, and defiling our temples, have sadly grieved our hearts. But I beseech you, my co-religionists, to proceed with magnanimity in seeking to obtain from the proper quarter the redress we desire and deserve,—a course which is sure to add to our credit and good name. A large meeting of influential and well-known members of our community was held at my residence in Mazagon on Sunday the 8th ult., when it was resolved without a single dissentient voice that all necessary steps should be taken to obtain redress for our grievances, and that Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Phiroshaw Merwanjee Mehta, and Jehangier Merwanjee Pleader, be requested to draw up, under efficient advice, a memorial to the proper authorities. These three gentlemen have accordingly collected with great pains the necessary materials from authentic sources, and have prepared a splendid memorial made up of unimpeachable details, which memorial will be just read out to you. I take this opportunity to tender my thanks to these three gentlemen for the laudable zeal they have evinced in this matter. (Applause.) After the memorial was ready, it was laid before an influential meeting of Parsee gentlemen convened at Mazagon Castle, and after due discussion was unanimously approved. You will see, gentlemen, that the memorial contains a faithful and unvarnished account, supported where necessary by proofs of the occurrences during the riots, and of the attitude assumed towards us by the police and the Government. Our object in this memorial is, as you will perceive, to lay a simple narrative of facts before Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, and his experienced Council, leaving them to draw their own conclusions and requesting them to take what steps they think proper to give us justice. It is one of the fundamental principles of the benign and upright Government under whose shelter we live that even the meanest of its subjects should have every right and liberty to ask for redress for any wrongs he may have suffered. We cannot, therefore, be guilty of any impropriety if we humbly lay our grievances at the foot of the Throne of our most gracious Sovereign. Such a proceeding on our part will, far from tarnishing the lustre of our loyalty, bring us the credit of having, when the occasion required, done our duty as loyal subjects. (Applause.)

The glorious British Raj, under whose shelter our community enjoys happiness and prosperity, cannot be characterized as injust if, on some occasions, unexpected instances of injustice occur, and when we complain of such injustice, we do nothing more than perform an important duty. (Cheers.) In conclusion I have only to express my firm belief that the impartial Government of England will not fail to pay due attention to our complaints. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee explained that at a meeting of the leading Parsee gentlemen held at Mazagon Castle on the 8th March, he (Mr. Sorabjee), Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, and Mr. Jehangir Merwanjee, were appointed a Sub-committee to prepare a memorial on behalf of the Parsee community; and the Chairman was pleased to express his approbation of the result of the Sub-committee's labour, for which he begged to return thanks. The memorial had been unanimously adopted at a subsequent meeting held at the same place, after certain necessary alterations which were suggested, and the matter was then referred to a Committee of eight gentlemen, who had made some slight alterations in the document. They hoped it would meet with the approbation of this meeting. (Applause.)

Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, a member of the sub-committee appointed to frame the memorial, then read a voluminous document, the reading of which was interrupted with frequent rounds of applause. Appended to it are several authenticated statements prepared in corroboration of particular allegations made in the body of the memorial. It teems with notes and references to the appendices and to the evidence given at the Police Court and before the Special Criminal Sessions in connection with the riots.

The memorial sets out with the statement, which now requires no confirmation, that on the 13th February last, Mahomedan mobs, aggregating several thousand persons, in pursuance of preconcerted arrangements, emerged from mosques situated in different parts of the town and attacked Parsee houses and fire-temples, destroying and plundering property, maltreating Parsees, and desecrating their sacred edifices; that the Parsees had been guilty of nothing, either by sign, word, or deed, to cause Mahomedan fanaticism to such a pitch; that the police force failed in its first duty of taking precautions to prevent the lawlessness that took place; and that the alarm which prevailed in the city on subsequent days, together with the Seedee riot of Sunday the 15th February, were attributable to the weakness of Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government in failing to apprehend the serious character of the disturbance and promptly to adopt repressive measures in order to restore confidence and tranquility. Reports current in the city before the 13th February and the evidence given in the law courts placed beyond doubt the fact that the attacks were premeditated; and that the main object of the rioters was to offer the worst of insults to the Parsees by desecrating their sacred temples. The attempt to fasten the obloquy of creating the riot in Shaik Abdool Rehmon Street upon Framjee Bhickajee, a Parsee inspector of police, had signally failed; for at the trial in the High Court, Constable Gough, who was on duty at the Jumma Musjid, described how the riot actually began; and Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, who defended the Mahomedan prisoners, freely admitted that this part of the defence had completely broken down and that the Parsee police officer had satisfactorily cleared himself of the insinuation of having helped to provoke a disturbance. That the riot was premeditated is further shown by the statement of a Parsee fruit-seller (appended to the memorial,) who was warned both on the 12th and 13th February by his Mahomedan partner in business. A similar warning had been given to the masters of two girl schools, the pupils of which were removed and which were closed in consequence about 11 o'clock on the forenoon of Friday the 13th February. The memorial proceeds to show that the Parsees were wholly innocent of giving any cause of offence to the Mahomedans, and that the publication of Mr. Jalbhoy's book of biographies of the prophets—so far back as the 15th June 1873—was made the ostensible pretext for the disturbance of the 13th February 1874. The memorialists are of opinion that, though the steps taken by the Commissioner of Police in suppressing the book was ill-advised and illegitimate, yet that the remembrances of the Mahomedan riot of 1851 might to a certain extent tend to excuse it. But if the parallel held good as to the pretexts, it also held good as to the consequences of the excitement in the Mahomedan mind. There was every reason to apprehend that, as the Mahomedans had rushed out of their Jumma Musjid and created a disturbance on a Friday in 1851, the scene of turbulence and outrage upon Parsees would be re-enacted in 1874. Notwithstanding that the police were warned in time that the Mahomedans meditated vengeance against the Parsees for the supposed affront offered to their prophet, and that vengeance was preached from the steps of the mosques—notwithstanding that a deputation of Parsees living at Dhobie Talao gave the police positive information that the Mahomedans intended to commit a dreadful havoc among them—notwithstanding that there were symptoms on the morning of the 13th February of the brewing of the storm, and that Seedees and Arabs armed with bludgeons, were seen entering the Jumma Musjid at an earlier hour than usual—notwithstanding the fact, of which the police could not have been ignorant, that Mahomedans, ranged like vultures on the terrace of the Musjid between 11 and 12 o'clock on the forenoon of the 13th February, had greeted Parsee passers-by with stones—notwithstanding the alarming numbers in which the "faithful" assembled to pray, the Commissioner of Police refused to be forewarned and trusted to the power and good-will of respectable Mahomedans to check the phrensy of the bigoted and turbulent of their sect. And so there was one European constable stationed on duty at the Jumma Musjid on the much dreaded Friday; and when the storm burst, this police officer sent a sepoy in a buggy a mile and a half away to inform Mr. Souter of the calamity. The rioters had thus had ample time to desecrate two fire-temples, plunder and devastate several houses, and to beat within an inch of their lives several Parsees, one of whom died of his wounds; and further to make a demonstration in Khetwady. Had Mr. Souter done his duty, no mischief would have been attempted or have occurred. The much vaunted detective police force, the Mahomedan heads of which (father and son) have often been praised and rewarded with titles of high honour, failed to expose the plot and neglected to warn the Commissioner. Thus for a time, the duration of which the memorialists do not undertake precisely to estimate, the lives and properties of Parsees, with their sacred temples, were allowed to remain at the mercy of disorderly and riotous Mahomedans. Moreover, the Government did not understand its duty and did not call out the military to assist the police, although orders had been issued that the military should hold themselves in readiness in their own quarters. While the native town was seething with agitation everywhere, the troops in the garrison were not made use of, and a confessedly insufficient police force was scattered about the town to work a miracle and—prevent a renewal of the riots. On Saturday the 14th February, attacks were made by Mahomedans upon Parsees and Parsee houses in Khetwady and a Parsee hotel in Falkland Road; and rumours of numerous attacks upon unprotected Parsees in different divisions of the city spread from house to house. Yet the Parsees saw that Government left their fire-temples unguarded. The European members of the police force admitted their exhaustion and unfitness for further duty. And while this alarming state of things continued, the Commissioner of Police, in communication with Sir Philip Wodehouse, was deliberating over "further measures" for the safety of the city. The memorial then adverts to the Parsee deputation that waited upon Sir Philip Wodehouse on Saturday evening the 14th February, when his Excellency is said to have made, in answer to the request that the military should be called out, the startling observation that he could not call out the military until he heard that the police were unable to suppress the riot, and to have asked more than once whether the Parsees were wholly unable to defend themselves. The Governor, from his Convocation speech seemed really to be of opinion that the Parsees would have done a proper thing to form themselves into bands of special constables to fight the Moslem rioters. On that Saturday night, consequent upon reports that the Mahomedans were coming to desecrate their chief fire-temple, the Parsees of Sonapore street armed themselves with sticks to defend their houses and their temples; and the opportunity for the exercise of their right of private defence came only too soon. The memorial next describes, in painfully vivid language, the occurrences of Sunday the 15th February, which the recent trial in the High Court has made too fresh to be forgotten. It is of little consequence who began to throw stones on that day. If the police desired to cause a fresh riot, what more could they have done than march a procession of ignorant and savage Seedee adventurers into the very midst of a thickly populated Parsee quarter! Twenty native policemen could do nothing to check a seething mass of mischief-makers, who more than once rushed through the police amongst the Parsees, who had assembled on the Breach Candy Road. The only other occasion on which the Parsees made an attempt at self-defence was on Saturday night the 21st February, when a Hindoo sepoy raised an alarm in the Fort that a party of Seedees had come there with hostile intentions. The Parsees, many of whom had fled from the native town to the Fort for safety, took up a false alarm and assaulted the Seedees. The fact, however, that the police arrested only Seedees and not a single Parsee on the occasion, afforded evidence of the view the police themselves originally took as to the object the Seedees had in entering the Parsee quarter in the Fort. The memorialists submit that, had the Government did not understand its duty and did not call out the military to actively aid the police, although orders had been issued that the military should hold themselves in readiness in their own quarters. While the native town was seething with agitation everywhere, the troops in the garrison were not made use of, and a confessedly insufficient police force was scattered about the town to work a miracle and—prevent a renewal of the riots. On Saturday the 14th February, attacks were made by Mahomedans upon Parsees and Parsee houses in Khetwady and a Parsee hotel in Falkland Road; and rumours of numerous attacks upon unprotected Parsees in different divisions of the city spread from house to house. Yet the Parsees saw that Government left their fire-temples unguarded. The European members of the police force admitted their exhaustion and unfitness for further duty. 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On that Saturday night, consequent upon reports that the Mahomedans were coming to desecrate their chief fire-temple, the Parsees of Sonapore street armed themselves with sticks to defend their houses and their temples; and the opportunity for the exercise of their right of private defence came only too soon. The memorial next describes, in painfully vivid language, the occurrences of Sunday the 15th February, which the recent trial in the High Court has made too fresh to be forgotten. It is of little consequence who began to throw stones on that day. If the police desired to cause a fresh riot, what more could they have done than march a procession of ignorant and savage Seedee adventurers into the very midst of a thickly populated Parsee quarter! Twenty native policemen could do nothing to check a seething mass of mischief-makers, who more than once rushed through the police amongst the Parsees, who had assembled on the Breach Candy Road. The only other occasion on which the Parsees made an attempt at self-defence was on Saturday night the 21st February, when a Hindoo sepoy raised an alarm in the Fort that a party of Seedees had come there with hostile intentions. The Parsees, many of whom had fled from the native town to the Fort for safety, took up a false alarm and assaulted the Seedees. The fact, however, that the police arrested only Seedees and not a single Parsee on the occasion, afforded evidence of the view the police themselves originally took as to the object the Seedees had in entering the Parsee quarter in the Fort. The memorialists submit that, had the Government did not understand its duty and did not call out the military to actively aid the police, although orders had been issued that the military should hold themselves in readiness in their own quarters. While the native town was seething with agitation everywhere, the troops in the garrison were not made use of, and a confessedly insufficient police force was scattered about the town to work a miracle and—prevent a renewal of the riots. On Saturday the 14th February, attacks were made by Mahomedans upon Parsees and Parsee houses in Khetwady and a Parsee hotel in Falkland Road; and rumours of numerous attacks upon unprotected Parsees in different divisions of the city spread from house to house. Yet the Parsees saw that Government left their fire-temples unguarded. The European members of the police force admitted their exhaustion and unfitness for further duty. And while this alarming state of things continued, the Commissioner of Police, in communication with Sir Philip Wodehouse, was deliberating over "further measures" for the safety of the city. The memorial then adverts to the Parsee deputation that waited upon Sir Philip Wodehouse on Saturday evening the 14th February, when his Excellency is said to have made, in answer to the request that the military should be called out, the startling observation that he could not call out the military until he heard that the police were unable to suppress the riot, and to have asked more than once whether the Parsees were wholly unable to defend themselves. The Governor, from his Convocation speech seemed really to be of opinion that the Parsees would have done a proper thing to form themselves into bands of special constables to fight the Moslem rioters. On that Saturday night, consequent upon reports that the Mahomedans were coming to desecrate their chief fire-temple, the Parsees of Sonapore street armed themselves with sticks to defend their houses and their temples; and the opportunity for the exercise of their right of private defence came only too soon. 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## THE "TIMES" ON THE BOMBAY RIOTS

We published last week some description of a Mussulman outbreak, characterized by considerable violence and the destruction of much valuable property in Bombay. So completely, however, did the disorder seem to have been suppressed before the homeward mails left India that the occurrence bore simply the aspect of an ordinary popular ebullition excited by the near approach of the great annual festival of the Mahomedans—the Mohurrum. The mails of a week later date present the riot in a much more serious light and show us that what appeared at first sight no more than an insignificant outbreak was really the beginning of a week of Mussulman and Parsee war which only the power of the law prevented from becoming a war of extermination. The proximate cause of the outbreak may be briefly explained; but, render it as briefly as we may, its significance ought not to be overlooked by any class of Englishmen in India, and especially ought not to be lost on officers charged with the safety of districts, or on teachers whose errand is one of peace and genera, good will. There is comfort in the fact that the lesson at all events in this case, can be read by all of us dispassionately. No Englishman, official or otherwise, was in the slightest degree, directly or indirectly, concerned in the causes of the outbreak, and no Englishman appears to have been mixed up with the subsequent proceedings in such a way as to lend to his acts even the semblance of partisanship.

The approach of the Mohurrum is always marked by excited oratory on the part of the illiterate or fanatical portion of the Moulvies. He who has caused a host of dark eyes to flash fire in the bazaars has attained a triumph compared with which a great speech or a victorious Division in the English Parliament would be trivial. This year the Musulman community had, in addition to their ordinary incentives to excitement, what was deemed a substantial grievance. A Parsee had published in the vernacular a life of Mahomet, and had ventured to impugn the Prophet's chastity. Here was something to set the whole religion in a blaze. The Mahomedans were not advised by their teachers to avoid the bad book as they would a pestilence. On the contrary, the most offensive passages were read out, with suitable comment, in the bazaars, and the horrible crime of this Parsee "idolater" was characterized in terms which seldom fail, when so applied, to open the Mohurrum with bloodshed. It will be remembered by our readers that the Parsee as a fire-worshipper is as obnoxious to the Mahomedans as a Hindoo worshipper of cows and images. The Mussulman cry—still heard in every part of India, and one of the strangest and most weird, if not, indeed, the grandest, of all the cries that fall on the ear at nightfall in the East—"There is but one God," as opposed to all native faiths, but which the followers of the Prophet carried so triumphantly through Asia, and which at this moment has a fairer chance than any other of becoming the dominant creed even in India. It will be understood, then, how the orations told upon the masses of the Mahomedans. As the Mohurrum approached nearer, the orators and the audiences became fiercer. One man in particular is pointed out as having incited the people everywhere to revenge. Yet all this went on without exciting alarm exactly as the "Jchad," or holy war of the Wahabees is preached within sight of Government House in Calcutta. That the Bombay police were on the alert there is no reason to doubt, but it is so difficult for the police or any other persons to say when the mere noise of a fanatic becomes an incentive to violence that, short of overt acts, interference is always difficult.

At last, on the Mussulman Sabbath (Friday, February 13), the carefully-laid train was fired. The Parsees were attacked in different parts of the city at the same time, and neither age nor sex was exempt from violence, though pillage and destruction of property, not actual murder, appears to have been the main object of the rioters. A large number of the houses of the wealthy Parsees were literally "gutted," and the property stolen or destroyed in an almost incredibly short time. The rioters—Arabs, Pathans, &c., fanatical Soonies in most cases—carried all before them, and the Parsees are said to have abandoned their property, and even their wives and children, and to have fled before what seemed a resistless storm. The subsequent appearance of many of their houses is described as akin to what it would have been, in fact, after a great fire. Eventually the riot was vigorously suppressed, with some loss of life and the arrest of many of the more prominent rioters. To this stage of the proceedings we were brought by the mails of last week, and it was presumed then that, with watchfulness and prompt rigor in crushing out the first appearance of an attempt to renew the disturbances, the Mohurrum would pass off quietly. All reasonable precautions appear to have been taken. The police were strengthened, the military called out, and processions forbidden during the Mohurrum festival. The leading men of both communities had also counselled peace, and with apparent sincerity.

It is much easier, however, to excite popular passion than to allay it, and these very excellent intentions were frustrated by very natural causes. The Parsees had only to look on their wrecked property to remind them of what had been done. The Mahomedans had within and around them the inflammatory elements of their festival; and the mob had "tasted blood," and was eager for more. During the entire week Bombay was like a city on guard. On Saturday night the Parsees assumed the offensive, and again the riots became alarming. This time, however, the authorities were prepared. The rioters were sharply dealt with and when the mails left the city had become somewhat pacified, though a very reasonable apprehension remained among the respectable and well-conducted class. No riot so serious had, it is said, occurred in Bombay for more than twenty years, and it might seem pertinent to inquire what the consequences might have been if the disorder had spread beyond the city. Happily, an outbreak of Parsees and Mussulmans, unlike an outbreak between Hindoo Sikhs and Mussulmans, cannot extend far among great populations. Apart from one or two centres of population, Parsees are comparatively few and scattered, while the Sikhs have population for population, and an inflammatory word among them may often lead to incalculable results. This, perhaps, is the sole reason why so little attention has been given to Parsee riots in other parts of India. In Bombay the circumstances have, of course, been of all-absorbing importance, and with reason. To say nothing of the wild races which have such ready access to the West Coast of India, the Mahomedan population on the Island of Bombay itself is stated to number close upon 140,000 persons, easily excited and difficult to control. The Parsees do not exceed 45,000, but they are in culture the Bengalees—some say the Jews—of the West Coast of India, and they claim to be intellectually pre-eminent among all Eastern races. In wealth, commercial enterprise, and intellectual quickness they certainly stand foremost in, at all events, the western capital of India, competing with Europeans in every trade, and frequently succeeding where Europeans have failed. When, too, they push their enterprise to Calcutta eastward—as in the case of Fort Canning, on the Hooghly, which they made their own after it had been abandoned by the first projectors—or to Aden and the Persian Gulf on the west, they are still the same astute, far-reaching merchants, and are in many respects very valuable citizens.

The significance attached in England to such outbreaks is of a somewhat different kind from that most common in India. We view them from a distance as indications of the volcanic heavings of a society composed of singularly inflammatory races, whose deepest thoughts we never fathom, and of whose religious and social influences we can often only guess the exact purport. Many of the leading Mahomedans of India are men of intelligence and culture, but the masses of the Mahomedan populations in India and beyond its frontier, know no law but that of the sword. Yet among these fierce and unruly populations come of the bravest native troops in the service of the Queen What more would be required to inculcate the utmost weariness in dealing with all race and creed disorders? When we are bound to interfere—and we are always so bound when the law is broken—our first aim ought to be the strictest avoidance of partisanship, and our second to allow for much that we cannot approve, while at the same time we put down the disorder unsparingly. A few words by an advocate of one faith in condemnation of another faith is generally sufficient to rouse a mob either in Europe or Asia. But among the Mahomedans there is this essential difference—that the creed represents a domination which has been displaced, and a claim which, at least to the masses, involves universal Empire. The rapidity with which the Mussulman population has increased even in Bengal, and the "revivals" to which it has given rise, looking beyond the Indus, are warnings, not that we ought to adopt an oppressive policy, but certainly that we need wise and prudent as well as strong rulers in these sudden emergencies, against which weak men are powerless.

### THE ANTI-PARSEE RIOT IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

Sir—The obligations which you have conferred on my co-religionists in Bombay, in drawing public attention to the gross and murderous outrages committed recently by the lower classes of Mahomedan fanatics in the capital town of Western India, will be greatly enhanced by your permitting to correct some errors which have crept in the account published in your issue of the 18th inst. The Parsees were, I admit, obliged to abandon their property in order to save their lives from the fury of the overwhelming mobs of the Mahomedan rioters, who attacked and pursued them; but they did not "abandon even their wives and children." I regret exceedingly to have to inform you that there is good reason to doubt that "police were on the alert" on that occasion, because the fact is undeniable that, although the superintendent of police and its subordinate officers had received previous intimation regarding the threatened outbreak, they neglected to take precautionary measures in order to prevent the sad havoc that was committed. Nay, the police allowed large crowds of the Mahomedan rabble to issue from their chief mosque, armed with clubs and other weapons, to waylay and attack innocent Parsees, to break open, ransack, and plunder their houses, to defile and destroy their places of worship, and to commit murderous assaults for nearly three hours. If you read the detailed particulars of this lamentable catastrophe, published in the Bombay papers of the 16th and 23rd ult., you will find that no assistance was given by the police to my countrymen on that occasion until after the rioters had nearly accomplished their purpose, sacked the houses of their victims, and, to use the language of a Bombay publicist, "plunged one of the chief cities of the British Empire into a state of confusion unparalleled in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant." The same able writer thus describes the deplorable consequences which have resulted from the apathy and negligence of the executive authorities, whose duty it was to protect the lives and property of such peaceful and loyal subjects of the Queen as the Parsees:—

"Not only have many lives been lost and much property destroyed, but business has been brought entirely to a standstill for several days in the native town. So great, indeed, has been the panic that very many Parsee families have fled for safety from the native town into the Fort, while others have remained shut up in their houses in the native town because they were afraid to venture out. . . . So complete, in fact, has been their distrust of the Government that the Parsees have taken to buying revolvers to protect themselves. . . . To say nothing of direct injuries to persons and property, these riots have sown the seeds of dissension, which will do mischief in Bombay long after the trivial 'scrimp' to whose prejudices the Governor and his colleagues and Mr. Souter pin their faith, has vanished out of existence.

With regard to the pretext which led to this disastrous outbreak, allow me to assure you that the Mahomedans had no "substantial grievance" whatever. The Parsee translator of the lives of the prophets of several sects did not publish a single line to insult or condemn the Mahomedan religion. He simply translated the substance of Washington Irving's *Life of Mahomed*, in which occurs a passage stating the fact that Mahomed had a natural son by a concubine. This is the only excuse for the excesses which the Mahomedan rioters have recently committed. In 1851 they committed a similar riot simply because the editor of a Parsee newspaper published a badly executed lithographic portrait of Mahomed.

Under a watchful and efficient police administration, such as the inhabitants of Bombay had in the time of the late Superintendent, Mr. Forjett, a fearful riot like this would not have occurred, or if it had occurred it would immediately have been suppressed; and no such opportunity would, I feel persuaded, have been given to the Mahomedan rabble to break open and sack the houses of the Parsees and commit the grossest outrages in broad daylight for three successive days.

In conclusion, I request you, on behalf of the Parsees of Bombay, to draw the attention of the Government to the neglect and inefficiency of the police of Bombay and the inaction of the local authorities, who neglected to take prompt measures to suppress the riot, and permitted a renewal of the outrages for three days, during which time "a great city was given up to the rule of lawless mobs."

Requesting you to insert this in your powerful journal, I remain your obedient servant,

NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE.

85, Ladbroke-road, Notting Hill, London, March 19.

## THE COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The Secretary of State for Indian Affairs on Saturday, March 14, granted an interview to a number of gentlemen who, on behalf of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, desired to urge upon the Government the importance of a certain proportion of the Indian Council being composed of the mercantile element by the selection of members from the commercial community instead of, as at present, the exclusive appointment of military, civil, and legal members. The members of the deputation were the President and Vice-President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Ashworth respectively, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Lord, members of the Chamber, Mr. Browning, the Secretary of the Chamber, together with an ex-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Maitland, of London. In the course of their speeches these gentlemen contended that a fair proportion of the Board should consist of gentlemen trained to the operations and requirements of trade, upon which so much of the interests and wealth of our great dependency depended. The Marquis of Salisbury, in reply, said his opinion on this subject was perfectly well known years ago, and he had perceived nothing in recent events to induce him to alter his views in essential points. The Indian Council had to deal with many subjects in which mercantile knowledge was essential, and, though every one would acknowledge the distinguishing qualities which adorned many of the members of that Council, it was impossible to say it was strong in the matter of commercial knowledge in comparison with the interests involved. Of course, the main composition of the Council must fall to those who had had experience in Government matters, but that there should be added a certain number of members who were familiar with the various operations of finance and commerce, which it was the duty of the Council either to initiate or control, seemed to him a proposition which in the abstract would commend itself to almost every one's mind. He did not anticipate from the adoption of this system such great benefits as the deputation had suggested, for he feared the delay incident to Indian proceedings belonged rather to the nature of the enormous task to be performed than to any faults or deficiencies of the persons engaged. But with this precaution he was ready to say he would gladly see one or two members of the Council who had financial or commercial knowledge, and thus far, as to the general proposition, he heartily agreed with the deputation. But the difficulty arose when the practical application of this view was considered. Undoubtedly there were not so many gentlemen connected with the commercial class who were willing to take up a position such as this as there were connected with civil and military and legal professions, and the result was that the choice of a Secretary of State was very limited in this respect. A candidate for membership had many duties to fulfil, and in this direction he must be a man to whom his brother merchants would look up as a man of consideration in their community. That might not be very difficult, but beyond that he must have very considerable acquaintance with the kind of business the Indian Council had to control. Moreover, it would be expedient and indispensable that he should not be connected with trade in India either directly or indirectly through relatives. If they were dealing merely with English matters, the well-known integrity of our commercial men would prevent any reflections being cast upon them, but they were dealing with an empire of some 250 millions of people, a certain proportion of whom were capable of discussing public matters, and who were in the habit of looking for indirect motives on the part of their governors, and would be glad if any pretext were given to them for imputing motives of such indirect character to those over them. Therefore it was of enormous importance that the Council should be composed of men who had no sort of business relations with India. There were many questions which would arise, in which it would be open to persons in India to entertain suspicions that the Government was biassed by private rather than public considerations; and it would be a most disastrous occurrence if any such suspicion were allowed to arise. The choice of men possessing the necessary commercial knowledge, and yet unconnected with commerce in India, was surrounded by difficulties of no slight character, and he would ask the deputation and those they represented to be charitable to former Secretaries of State who had hesitated in complying with their wishes, and to sympathize in the future with any difficulties he might find in fulfilling or carrying out this task. He could not now speak more positively, but his own opinions were not altered and the right hon. gentleman at the head of the Government sympathized with him in those views; as did also some distinguished members of the Council. He would do his utmost to meet the wishes of the mercantile community and trusted there would be no very great difficulty in finding, at all events, one or two suitable persons to fill vacancies as they fell in. The deputation expressed their thanks to Lord Salisbury, and retired.

## THE LATE WAR ON THE GOLD COAST.

The latest news by the mail from Cape Coast Castle is to the 27th of February. Sir Garnet Wolseley entered Cape Coast Castle on the 19th of February, passing under a triumphal arch raised by the merchants and the natives. It was expected that the General would sail in the Manitoban about the 7th of March, and would be in England about the 27th. All the troops had left, except the 1st West India Regiment, which was to remain for about a month on the Prah, with a gun and rocket detachment from Rait's Artillery. The two native regiments temporarily raised had been disbanded, and those portions of them which came from a distance were being sent back by the first opportunities. The treaty signed by the King had not arrived, but it was expected in a few days. The text of the treaty has been published, and seems to have been correctly summarized in the despatch published last week. A number of despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley have also been published in the *Gazette*. They were chiefly written at Fommanah on the 13th of February, and they describe at length the preliminary negotiations respecting the treaty of peace. The first messenger sent by King Coffee after the burning of his capital overtook Sir Garnet at Dehchiasu on the 9th of February. He was sent back with a request that the King should pay down 5,000 oz. of gold as a first instalment of the indemnity and an earnest of his sincerity. On the 12th two envoys came down to Fommanah, and there Sir Garnet discussed with them the preliminaries of peace. The envoys took exception to the indemnity, professing not to have expected that it would be so high as 50,000 oz., though the King himself had originally promised that amount. The proposed mitigation of the King of Adansi and his people across the Prah was also made a difficulty, but Sir Garnet explained that it was entirely the wish of the Andansi people themselves. It was arranged that the signed treaty should be sent down to Cape Coast Castle within a fortnight. Sir Garnet says that the application of the King of Adansi for permission to transfer his tribe to the Wassaw country caused him very great embarrassment; but under the conditions of time and place at which he had to decide the question, he does not think that he could have declined to forbid the arrangement. "I hear (he adds) that the powerful Becqua tribe is anxious to follow the example of the Adansi; but I intend, now that the preliminary negotiations as to the treaty have been completed, to evade, at least for a time, these embarrassing questions by returning to the coast." In a despatch to the War Office, Sir Garnet says:—

Our success does not lie merely in our having defeated the enemy's army, and occupied and destroyed his capital, but in our having thoroughly established in this kingdom a wholesome fear of the British power and a knowledge of the advantages of an alliance with her Majesty. Three days after we have destroyed his capital and his palace, and commenced our homeward march, the King sends to make peace, and gives a substantial guarantee of his good faith. Five days after the same event an English officer, accompanied by only twenty men, is able to ride unmolested fifty-five miles through the heart of the invaded kingdom, while one of the principal tributary chiefs besieges permission to dissever himself from Ashantee, and cast in his lot with the tribes allied to the British Crown. I venture, therefore, to hope that the objects for which her Majesty's Government intrusted to me a force of British soldiers has been attained, and that the exertions of the officers and men under my command have not been made in vain.

With respect to Captain Glover's operations, Sir Garnet, in forwarding some despatches from Captain Glover describing the concluding part of the operations of the force under his command, writes on February 22d:—

Captain Glover has conducted these operations with great skill and ability, having overcome all the numerous difficulties that he had to encounter with the zeal and energy for which he is well known. Captain Glover reports to me that the Eastern Akims who accompanied him proved to be utterly worthless, having evinced the greatest cowardice throughout the campaign. The fact that he was not able to bring the large native force into the field north of the River Prah that he had at one time reckoned on is therefore, in my opinion, a fortunate circumstance, as useless and cowardly allies are always a serious clog upon all military operations. The diversion executed by Captain Glover's force in favour of the main army operating direct upon Coomassie under my own immediate orders contributed materially to the success that has been achieved in this war, and I have great pleasure in recommending Captain Glover and the officers serving under him to your lordship's most favourable consideration.

The *Daily News* correspondent with the expedition says that the total value of the spoil obtained at Coomassie was by no means so great as might have been expected. It was at first thought that what was found would not have realized more than £2,000, the soldiers having been peremptorily forbidden to touch anything in Coomassie, even though everything was to be burned. Many things were, however, afterwards taken from the released Fantee prisoners and natives, who could not be kept from pilfering, and it was thought that perhaps £6,000 would be obtained by the sale of the property. The correspondent considers that the wealth of Ashantee has been enormously overrated in Europe. At the same time he thinks that the natural riches of the goldfields have perhaps been vastly underrated. Had the country been properly cultivated and its resources developed, the King would, no doubt, have been easily able to pay such an indemnity as £200,000. It is doubted, however, whether under present circumstances he could pay such a sum at all. Some members of Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff and several of the special newspaper correspondents who have arrived in town, not only speak in high terms of the valour of the Ashantees, but also quote the authority of Sir Garnet Wolseley for the statement that if the enemy had been armed with the Snider, there would not have been a man of our force left alive.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Their lordships met yesterday to hear the Speech from the Throne. The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Hertford, Earl Beauchamp, the Earl of Bradford, and Lord Skelmersdale having taken their seats in front of the Throne, as Royal Commissioners, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod was directed to summon the Commons to the bar of their lordships' House. The Speaker, on coming to the bar, was accompanied by a large body of the members of the House of Commons, the hon. gentlemen who came up with him being mostly new members. The Lord Chancellor then read Her Majesty's Speech to the House as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I receive your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent on the retirement of the late Administration.

"My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be most friendly. I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace, and the faithful observance of international obligations.

"The marriage of my son, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrevna of Russia, is at once a source of happiness to myself and a pledge of friendship between two great Empires.

"The war with the King of Ashantee has terminated in the capture and destruction of his capital, and in negotiations which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than has hitherto prevailed on the West Coast of Africa.

"The courage, discipline, and endurance displayed by my forces, both of the land and sea service, together with the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition, have brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditionary reputation of the British arms.

"I deeply regret that the drought of last summer has affected the most populous provinces of my Indian Empire, and has produced extreme scarcity, in some, parts amounting to actual famine, over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor-General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The estimates for the expenditure of the coming financial year will be forthwith submitted to you.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The delay and expense attending the transfer of land in England have long been felt to be a reproach to our system of law, and a serious obstacle to dealings in real property. This subject has, in former sessions, occupied the attention of Parliament, and I trust that the measures which will now be submitted for your consideration will be found calculated to remove much of the evil of which complaint has been made.

"You will probably be of opinion that the rearrangement of the judicature, and the blending of the administration of law and equity, which were effected for England by the measures of last session, ought, on the same principles, to be extended to Ireland, and you will be asked to devote some part of your time to the accomplishment of this object.

"The greater part of these changes would be inapplicable to the tribunals of Scotland; but you will be invited, as to that part of my kingdom, to consider the most satisfactory mode of bringing the procedure upon appeals into harmony with recent legislation, and, among other measures relating to her special interests, a bill for amending the law relating to land rights and for facilitating the transfer of land will be laid before you.

"Serious differences have arisen, and remonstrances have been made by large classes of the community, as to the working of the recent Act of Parliament affecting the relations of Master and Servant, of the Act of 1871, which deals with offences connected with trade, and of the law of conspiracy, more especially as connected with these offences. On these subjects I am desirous that, before attempting any fresh legislation, you should be in possession of all material facts, and of the precise questions in controversy; and for this purpose I have issued a royal commission to inquire into the state and working of the present law, with a view to its early amendment, if it should be found necessary.

"A bill will be introduced dealing with such parts of the Acts regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors as have given rise to complaints which appear to deserve the interference of Parliament.

"Your attention will also be directed to the laws affecting friendly and provident societies.

"All these matters will require your grave consideration, and I pray that the Almighty may guide your deliberations for the welfare of my realm."

Lord Lothian, in moving a humble address to the Crown in reply to the Royal Speech, briefly referred to the result of the recent appeal to the country, and expressed his belief that the line of foreign policy indicated by the new Government would recommend itself to the judgment of the country. Adverting to the paragraph in the speech relating to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, he observed that the enthusiastic reception given to Her Majesty and the Duchess of Edinburgh on their public entry into London afforded a significant proof of the attachment of the people to the Monarchical institutions of the country. He congratulated Parliament on the termination of the Ashantee war, and though the loss of many valuable young lives was deeply to be regretted, he thought some consolation was to be found in the fact that it had exhibited the excellent material of which the military force of this country was composed. The impending famine in India was a subject of the greatest anxiety, but it was satisfactory to be assured that Her Majesty had directed no efforts to be spared to alleviate the sufferings of the people. After briefly touching on the remaining topics in the royal speech, Lord Lathian expressed his opinion that the Government had done wisely in not promising to introduce more measures than could be properly dealt with in the course of the session, and concluded by moving the address.

Lord Cadogan seconded the motion for the address, and amongst other topics, adverted to the threatened famine in India, which he observed had excited the deepest sympathy in all hearts. Lord Granville, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Selborne and Lord Grey, having made some observations congratulatory of the course taken by Ministers,

Lord Derby observed that there was one topic in the Royal Speech on which they could all agree, and that was the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Alexandrevna, of which he very much approved. With regard to the Indian famine, the Marquis of Salisbury would take the earliest opportunity of explaining to Parliament the measures rendered necessary by that lamentable calamity, and he pointed out that the real difficulty was not the want of funds or of food, but of the means of transport for carrying food to the places where it was needed.

The Address to the Crown was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After retiring from the House of Lords, the first part of the sitting was occupied by the swearing-in of new members, and in giving notice of motions, amongst which was one by Lord G. Hamilton, which was received with much approval by the House—that a bill will be introduced to-day to enable money to be raised in this country for the purposes of India in reference to the Bengel famine.

The address in answer to the speech from the Throne was moved by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, who eulogised the skill and courage displayed by Sir G. Wolseley in the Ashantee war, and alluded in feeling terms to the sad losses arising from that expedition. With regard to the Bengal famine, Sir William expressed his conviction that Parliament would heartily concur in any proposals made for its relief. In conclusion, he expressed his gratification that Mr. Gladstone had not abandoned the lead of the Liberal party, and, turning to Mr. Disraeli, while congratulating him on the triumph he had deserved by his consistency, patience, and courage, he predicted that it would be used with moderation for the benefit of the community at large.

Mr. R. Callender seconded the amendment in a maiden speech of considerable ability, and, with regard to the Indian paragraph, he urged that after the present emergency had been met means would be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar calamities.

Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said that after the present Government would recommend itself to the judgment of the country. Adverting to the paragraph in the speech relating to the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, he observed that the enthusiastic reception given to Her Majesty and the Duchess of Edinburgh on their public entry into London afforded a significant proof of the attachment of the people to the Monarchical institutions of the country. He congratulated Parliament on the termination of the Ashantee war, and though the loss of many valuable young lives was deeply to be regretted, he thought some consolation was to be found in the fact that it had exhibited the excellent material of which the military force of this country was composed. The impending famine in India was a subject of the greatest anxiety, but it was satisfactory to be assured that Her Majesty had directed no efforts to be spared to alleviate the sufferings of the people. After briefly touching on the remaining topics in the royal speech, Lord Lathian expressed his opinion that the Government had done wisely in not promising to introduce more measures than could be properly dealt with in the course of the session, and concluded by moving the address.

Lord Cadogan seconded the motion for the address, and amongst other topics, adverted to the threatened famine in India, which he observed had excited the deepest sympathy in all hearts. Lord Granville, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Selborne and Lord Grey, having made some observations congratulatory of the course taken by Ministers,

Lord Derby observed that there was one topic in the Royal Speech on which they could all agree, and that was the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh with the Grand Duchess Alexandrevna, of which he very much approved. With regard to the Indian famine, the Marquis of Salisbury would take the earliest opportunity of explaining to Parliament the measures rendered necessary by that lamentable calamity, and he pointed out that the real difficulty was not the want of funds or of food, but of the means of transport for carrying food to the places where it was needed.

The Address to the Crown was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After retiring from the House of Lords, the first part of the sitting was occupied by the swearing-in of new members, and in giving notice of motions, amongst which was one by Lord G. Hamilton, which was received with much approval by the House—that a bill will be introduced to-day to enable money to be raised in this country for the purposes of India in reference to the Bengel famine.

The address in answer to the speech from the Throne was moved by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, who eulogised the skill and courage displayed by Sir G. Wolseley in the Ashantee war, and alluded in feeling terms to the sad losses arising from that expedition. With regard to the Bengal famine, Sir William expressed his conviction that Parliament would heartily concur in any proposals made for its relief. In conclusion, he expressed his gratification that Mr. Gladstone had not abandoned the lead of the Liberal party, and, turning to Mr. Disraeli, while congratulating him on the triumph he had deserved by his consistency, patience, and courage, he predicted that it would be used with moderation for the benefit of the community at large.

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Mr. Disraeli, in reply, said that after the present emergency had been met means would be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar calamities.


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